# FBIS DAILY REPORT
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## ZAGLADIN: MISSILES 'NOW BEING DEPLOYED' NEAR U.S.

PM051153 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Article by Vadim Zagladin under the rubric "Journalist's Thoughts": "An American Tragedy"]

[Text] No, we are not going to talk here about Theodore Dreiser's well-known novel. We will talk of a real-life tragedy, a tragedy caused for U.S. power by the policy of its present leaders.

True, some people may be surprised to read the word "tragedy." Indeed! After all, President Ronald Reagan in his pre-New Year and New Year speeches spoke eloquently of the United States' successes and victories. True, the enumeration of these victories looked rather strange. One of them turns out to have been the invasion of Grenada by the armada of Washington crusaders. Another was the bloody war which the United States is waging in Lebanon. Another was the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Europe.

Victories, victories...

However, after all these victories, the U.S. position in the world has not strengthened. Rather it has been shaken. The winner... the winner, that is President Reagan, is increasingly feeling the void around him.

To be alone is a terrifying thing; terrifying for a man, and also terrifying for any state, especially one like the United States.

Admittedly, the President is hardly going to agree with the thesis that America stands alone for he himself never tires of asserting that America's allies have rallied particularly closely around it at this time. But is this the case? Even the closest of these allies is openly expressing doubts about the correctness of U.S. policy.

When the President preaches on the theme that communism must be destroyed, people in London and Bonn are asserting with increasing frequency: Communism is a reality. You cannot just get rid of it. It is necessary to learn to live alongside communism on the same planet.

When the President delivers a speech on the need for firmness in Lebanon, his allies -- in this instance, primarily Rome -- are seriously beginning to ponder: Is it not time to get out of there and withdraw our soldiers?

As for the U.S. missiles... Admittedly the U.S. missiles in Europe have received the support of the governments of three West European countries -- Britain, the FRG, and Italy. But even the ruling circles of these states are being gnawed by doubt: Where will all this ultimately lead?

As for the peoples of these three countries, they are rejecting the missiles extremely unambiguously. The majority -- we stress, the majority -- of the population of the FRG and likewise of Britain and Italy feel that the U.S. missiles reduce these states' security and that the real path to peace must be sought not in the arms race but in its cessation.

Thus, things are not quite so simple as far as the allies are concerned. If we look at other countries in the world, the picture is even clearer.

Just before the new year, Washington announced that the United States intends to leave UNESCO -- the United Nations organization for science and culture. Why? Because America has found itself alone there.

The United Nations itself is also being subjected to increasingly frequent criticism in Washington. Why? The answer to this question is provided by the last General Assembly session, where the United States found itself in a far from brilliant situation on essentially all major fundamental questions. These are the results of the White House's present policy! This is what the United States is bringing with it into the new year!

In the United States itself? There, too, there is no unity on the question of the policy being pursued by the President. The Democratic Party, the labor unions, many black, women's, and youth organizations, and church circles are speaking out most definitely against many aspects of this policy. Objections to specific aspects of it are even being voiced by in no way pacifist forces like the Pentagon. For example, in the Pentagon's view, the deaths of U.S. soldiers in Beirut are primarily the consequence of the President's ill-considered policy. It is demanding a "reappraisal" of the U.S. troop's role in Lebanon...

Increasing numbers of Americans are speaking out in favor of an end to confrontation and the arms race and against presidential brinkmanship. Recent public opinion polls have shown, as is known, that two-thirds of American citizens consider the elimination of the war threat to be the main task. They are convinced that the White House's policy in no way strengthens U.S. security.

...They say that he who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind. Maybe the whirlwind has not begun yet. But, in any event, the fruits of his policy that President Reagan is already reaping now have a fairly bitter taste. Could it be any other way, however? I believe not.

U.S. policy is indeed a truly amazing [porazitelnyy] policy.

Washington is shouting about the need to reinforce the country's security. But who is actually threatening it? The stories about the "Soviet threat" are nothing but a myth. And increasing numbers of Americans are refusing to believe in this myth which is, however, a cornerstone of Washington's policy. An increasing number of people there across the ocean are beginning to understand that if anything is creating a danger to the United States, it is the White House's own policy.

There is no doubt that with every step it takes allegedly aimed at strengthening U.S. security, this security is in fact being diminished...

Once, not so long ago, the United States, protected by two oceans, could sleep in peace. But Washington created nuclear weapons and compelled others to do the same. This immediately deprived many Americans of their sleep for if war broke out, they would now be threatened by the same nuclear catastrophe they had prepared for others.

Then the Americans began to create missile weapons. The opposite side also created such weapons and as a result America's unattainability was a myth.

Now the Americans have deployed their nuclear missiles in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union's borders. But similar missiles with similar combat characteristics are now being deployed [raspolagayutsya teper] in the immediate vicinity of U.S. shores. You ask: What have the Americans gained from this "concern for the country's security?"

The White House claims that it is concerned for U.S. prosperity. But it is much further from prosperity today than it was a few years ago. Even people who are far from being left wing in persuasion are beginning to be seriously perturbed by the chronic unemployment and the rise in the number of people living in poverty. They are perturbed by the number of homeless and illiterate -- surprising for such a developed country. They are perturbed by the difficulties experienced by the educational and health system. They are perturbed... In a word, they are perturbed by a very great deal. The number of these perturbing elements is not diminishing but increasing with time.

There is not light at the end of the tunnel. The United States, the richest Western country, is living beyond its means. The federal budget deficit has passed the $280 billion mark. Incidentally, this sum is equal to military expenditure for 1984. The country's balance of payments deficit is also huge. U.S. financial dependence on the outside world is growing. In brief, an unenviable situation. Even the people most devoted to the system existing in the United States are saying: In this situation, even a relatively small economic upheaval could cause a catastrophe.

Of course, some people may ask: But are you not exaggerating? After all, the United States is still very rich and powerful! Yes, it is rich and powerful, but its riches are being squandered in vain and its power is being undermined by its own government's policy. Without exaggerating the United States' misfortunes in any way and while being aware of its still very substantial potential, we cannot fail to see nevertheless that this country is experiencing one of the most complex periods in its history.

The United States' loneliness, its growing isolation in the world is a sad fact for the White House. All the sadder because in the United States itself, the White House incumbents are feeling less and less comfortable. This is all the evidence of the deepening crisis of U.S. policy, a crisis generated by the United States' course toward world hegemony, by its line toward flagrantly undermining the security of other states and peoples.

He who has sown the wind is starting to reap a whirlwind...

No, we are not glad that the United States has found itself in such a difficult position, alone. The great U.S. people must, of course, take their proper place in the family of the world's peoples. They have deserved this by their talent, their enterprise, their ability to achieve good results in work. But the course which Washington is steering is utterly incapable of securing them this proper place in the world.

Indeed, could it be otherwise? Saber-rattling, flouting other peoples' rights, the impudent treatment of other countries -- all this cannot produce positive results. Among civilized mankind, prestige is achieved by other means today -- by an honest policy of peace, respect for other nations and states, a policy of genuine equal rights in relations with other members of the world community.

It is hard to say whether Washington will return to this, the only sensible course. There is no sign of it so far. But it would be very important -- important to the whole world and all mankind. Also important to the United States itself.

## QUESTIONS ON U.S., USSR ARMS POLICIES ANSWERED

PM041704 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 4 Jan 84 p 15

[Political observer Fedor Burlatskiy answers to readers' letters: "1984: What Does It Hold in Store for Mankind?" -- first graf is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] In 1983, the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA editorial board received thousands of letters from readers dealing with our newspaper's items on international questions. All these letters ardently approve the Soviet state's consistent policy in the international arena, a policy aimed at preventing thermonuclear war, restoring the gains of detente, and consolidating peaceful coexistence. At the same time, there are some letters which raise acute questions on the contemporary international situation. Out of the great mass of readers' letters, we have selected those which require additional explanation. The editorial board proposes to continue its periodical conversation with readers on international subjects.

Question 1 -- What was 1983 like as far as international development was concerned? Can it be considered to have been the year of a new "cold war," a year of failures for all peace-loving forces? Our reader V. Levin (Moscow) writes: "The failure of the Geneva talks is proof that hopes for compromise collapsed. In our view, the capitalist work will never proceed to disarmament. Detente is possible only in the trade and economic sphere, in other words, where there are profits for the capitalists. I would like to receive a valid explanation."

Answer: It seems to me that, when analyzing the results of last year, both extremes must be avoided: It would be equally wrong to underestimate the acuteness of the international crisis and to overdramatize the situation.

Yes, 1983 was a year when the United States constantly fueled international tension. At year's end, this course was "crowned" by the installation of Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe. In other words, it was a year in which the United States attempted to launch a global offensive against socialism and the national freedom of peoples.

At the same time, 1983 was a year of growing opposition to the U.S. policy of force from the socialist countries and the peace-loving peoples. In 1983, the Soviet leadership with amazing energy and persistence sought ways to resolve the acute problems of limiting the arms race and finding a peaceful solution to regional conflicts. Throughout the year, the Soviet Union made tireless efforts for the successful conclusion of the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles and on strategic arms. These efforts came up against the destructive position of the United States, intoxicated by the policy of force and confrontation in relations with the USSR. Under these circumstances, the USSR refused to participate in the Geneva and Vienna talks, which were being used to cover up the irresponsible U.S. policy. The Soviet Union embarked on the path of countermeasures to the installation of U.S. missiles in West Europe in order to prevent disturbance of the military parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. These actions have already had a sobering effect on politicians in the West. They have clearly shown that the policy of force and confrontation in the international arena is doomed and fruitless.

It is, to say the least, premature to speak of the collapse of hopes for the possibility of an accord on limiting the arms race. It is even more incorrect to consider that detente between West and East is impossible in principle. This is disproved by the simplest of reasoning: Detente has already occurred in modern history.

It has yielded tangible results and numerous agreements and accords not only in the economic sphere but also in the political sphere, including on the limitation of the arms race. Why should we feel that this could only happen in the past?

Question 2 -- Readers often ask questions about the reasons behind the crisis in the easing of international tension. A. Kocharov (Baku) writes: "How could such an openly militarist course triumph in the United States?" A sharply discordant note was struck by the letter from M. Gryaznov (Moscow) who wrote in response to the article "War Games" published by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Discussing the question of the causes of tension and the "degree of responsibility borne by the USSR and the United States for the prevailing military-political situation," the author notes: "It is completely unrealistic to expect the United States to let the U.S. leaders, and the section of public opinion which supports them, admit that the White House's militarist course is the main cause of the crisis in the easing of international tension."

Answer: As regards the responsibility for the present international crisis, this is by no means a matter for historians but is a perfectly obvious fact for our contemporaries. Throughout the postwar period the United States has been imposing on the USSR and the whole world a race in thermonuclear and other types of arms. It can be said without exaggeration that 1983 was the apotheosis of these war games. Suffice it to say that that country's military budget rose to $280 billion. It is impossible to deny that a serious turnabout occurred in U.S. geopolitics on the threshold of the eighties, or that the United States has completely rejected the very idea of detente and has embarked on the path of global confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Of course, the following question also arises: How is the shift from detente toward confrontation within the United States itself to be explained? It is well known that this shift is basically linked with the arrival of President Reagan in the White House, a man with extremely reactionary views representing the interests of the "iron triangle" -- the military business, the Pentagon, and the militarist wing in the U.S. Congress. The United States was yearning for restored greatness and strong leadership after the defeat in Vietnam, after the humiliation in Iran, after the loss of military superiority, and after the relative weakening of its economic might. The answer to this was provided by the neoconservatives' victory in the presidential elections and the sharp turn toward the country's militarization. This is a false answer and one that is doubly dangerous, both for the American people and for other peoples in the world.

Question 3 -- Readers ask: Is it possible to believe that the present militarist course in the United States is irreversible and that this policy has stabilized for the foreseeable long-term future?

Answer: This is a complicated, a very complicated question. Much depends on whether R. Reagan manages to win the forthcoming U.S. election in the fall of 1984. Much also depends on the correlation of forces within the framework of the U.S. economic and political elite and on public opinion in that country.

R. Reagan is hastening to consolidate the basic foundations of militarism for the future. He is inflating the military budget and planning programs for new types of weapons. Nonetheless, political forces in the United States and the U.S. people still have not had their final say. I am convinced that ordinary people in the United States fear thermonuclear war no less than other people in the world.

Question 4 -- How justified is the conclusion that it is possible to prevent war in our time? In his letter to the editorial board, G. Bezgin (Izhevsk), as a believer, sees contemporary development as a direct confirmation of the New Testament prophecy about the inevitability of the Apocalypse.

He writes: "The sides which are fighting today mutually exclude one another and peaceful coexistence between them is excluded. Only one thing is left for the peoples of the world -- the terrifying, painful, terrible, and implacable expectation of CATASTROPHE. There is nothing else for the world." V. Molodyka (Moscow) writes on the very same subject, although from a completely different standpoint: "The situation in the world is alarming, the lull before the storm...All attempts even to slow down the escalation of the arms race a little fail to produce the desired results. Mankind is sliding headlong downhill toward World War III."

Answer: I have been studying problems of international life for over 30 years, right from the time of the "cold war." In this period, international developments have experienced quite a few ups and downs. But even in the far more difficult times when the "cold war" was at its height, our party and the entire Soviet people reached the firm conviction that thermonuclear war not only must be but can be prevented. This conclusion has been confirmed by two decades of peace on earth. It is also valid now, for the following reasons.

First, thermonuclear war is not needed by any people on earth, and mankind, as Yu.V. Andropov recently stressed in his statement, has not lost and cannot lose its reason. Second, the correlation of military forces restrains the potential aggressor from unleashing a thermonuclear war in the face of the inevitable destructive retaliatory strike. Third, the consistent and firm policy of defending peace pursued by the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, the overwhelming majority of nonaligned countries, and a large number of capitalist states is a most important factor in the struggle to prevent a thermonuclear war. Could it be that the effect of these factors operating against catastrophe has diminished over the last few years? No, such a conclusion would be incorrect. It does not correspond with reality.

In the broader context -- the context of the development of the entire system of international relations -- the best foundation for equal security is a ban on thermonuclear weapons and gradual disarmament under the necessary control. The first step along this path would be to freeze nuclear arsenals. It is well known that our country's leadership has come out with such an initiative. A similar position is held by very many forces and movements in West Europe, the United States, and throughout the world.

Question 5 -- Some readers question the possibility of the practical implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence under the new international conditions. V.D. Petukhov (Leningrad) has written several letters to the editorial board on this subject. Another reader, A. Kolychev (Leningrad), feels that peaceful coexistence is a utopian idea.

Reader G. Popov (Leninabad) goes even further along this path. Having pointed out that R. Reagan and Western figures like him are ready to start a war and destroy "a good half of the earth's population," the reader voices concern because "our country may be caught unawares." From this viewpoint, G. Popov is opposed to the principle proclaimed by the Soviet state of not being the first to deliver a nuclear strike.

Answer: First of all, about peaceful coexistence. I believe that the laws of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems are objective in character. This principle is simply a vital necessity in today's conditions, when there is a real threat of mankind's suicide as a result of nuclear war. If two boxers know that they will both be killed if they enter the ring, they will try to avoid entering the ring. It is hard even to imagine what would become of mankind if the USSR were to follow Mr Reagan and renounce the principle of peaceful coexistence. Who would defend peace and on what could mankind pin its hopes?

No, the U.S. militarist course has not caught the socialist countries unawares. They have taken in good time due measures to rebuff extremism in the international arena.

There is no doubt that there is a real chance to curb U.S. imperialism. It has been and will remain unable to change the correlation of forces in its own favor or to disrupt the prevailing approximate military parity.

The Soviet Union's refusal to be the first to use nuclear weapons certainly does not mean unilateral disarmament in the face of the enemy. It is a reasonable and effective action. It is reasonable because it provides a platform for the struggle by the Western countries to adopt similar decisions. It is effective because the Soviet Union under all circumstances retains and, if need be, will augment the military might for a crushing retaliatory strike.

Question 6 -- A number of readers ask: How effective is the activity of peace-loving forces in our time, especially that of antiwar movements? "Recently the world public has been vigorously active in an attempt to protect mankind, and thus itself, from perishing," V. Zibrov (Energodar Settlement, Zaporozhye Oblast) writes. "But are these efforts effective? That is a question which requires a clear-cut answer."

Answer: The antiwar movements are an exceptionally important new factor in the struggle to limit the arms race and strengthen universal pace. I say new, bearing in mind the usual scope of these movements, which encompassed hundreds of millions of people in 1983; the diversity of their participants, who belong to the most varied strata of society; and their firm resolve to achieve specific results in the antinuclear struggle. They cannot be discounted even by the advocates of a militarist course in the United States. Their influence is especially strong in Europe, where they are pursuing a clear goal: to prevent a new round of nuclear and missile arms race in our continent. One can only admire the courage and resolve of the members of these movements in their noble struggle, which is for the benefit of peoples in the East, in the West, and throughout the world.

Question 7 -- A reader from Finland asks the following question: Technology and its application are a key question both under socialism and under capitalism. Does technology increase international dependence among states and can it be a factor strengthening peace? Or is rivalry in the technological sphere a part of the political struggle between the systems?

Answer: Technology, just like the scientific and technical revolution as a whole, is a fundamental factor in modern world politics. The ruling circles in some Western countries are attempting to exploit their advantages in the sphere of modern technology in order to exert political pressure onthe socialist countries and on the developing countries in particular. I would say more: It is quite possible that the present campaign of the White House against detente is, at least partially, connected with the desire to utilize the West's latest technological achievements in its struggle for military auperiority and its attempts to create difficulties for the USSR and the other socialist countries. The successful U.S. flight to the moon and the use of the shuttle, robot technology, and computers have gone to the head of some politicians in the West. They have decided that now is a suitable time to surge ahead inthe armaments field and to strengthen their influence on world politics. Even though these are vain hopes, as all historical experience has shown, this line nonetheless inflames the entire system of international relations.

But mankind is interested in technological integration, not in confrontation and national national egoism. I am convinced that the future belongs to such integration, since it helps general economic progress and helps to equalize levelsof industrial development in different countries and to improve international relations.

Question 8 -- Many Soviet readers are pondering their personal role in the struggle for peace and the personal contribution they can make against the thermonuclear danger.

O. Katkov (Voryatino Village, Tula Oblast) writes on this subject, seeing no opportunity at all for personal participation in the global battle, in which the ordinary person is doomed to passivity and the agonizing wait for its outcome.

Answer: I cannot agree with this. The battle is won not only by those who are directly and immediately involved in it. Technical progress and labor productivity are a most important field not only for social but also for military competition between the two systems.

Concern for new equipment and technology and their introduction in all spheres of production is at the same time concern for both our prosperity and our security. This is why innovative, creative, and inventive labor is one of the most significant factors for our country. Every person can and must participate in this labor. In this way, he joins in the implementation of the great goals of preserving peace for our people and for all peoples on earth and the goals of improving our socialist society. At this crucial times for the motherland, no one is entitled to stand on the sidelines of the heroic efforts being made by our great people.

The recently concluded CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session outlined a plan whose purpose is to raise our economy's efficiency and create the most favorable conditions for technical progress. This creates broad scope for the activity of Soviet working people and for their enterprise and inventiveness. As the statement by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed, the fulfillment of the state plan is the patriotic duty of every Soviet person.

Question 9 -- Quite a few letters have been received in response to the article "Black Saturday" (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA for 23 November 1983). B. Vilenskiy (Saratov) writes: "Today, against the background of the U.S. Administration's unbridled madness, there is an especially strong ring to such themes in the article as the reasonable alternative to Reaganism and the realism of the policy of peaceful coexistence." A. Kurganov (Kolomna) notes: "I read with great interest the dialogue among members of the Kennedy administration on 27 October 1962.... One cannot help feeling terrified at how incalculably close the world was to the brink of disaster. What luck that reason still prevailed over hatred at that time! Yes, we are now living through anxious times, but dawn inevitably follows the night. I, like many others, think that dawn will come. It will inevitably come."

Answer: I also think so. No matter what the circumstances, the Soviet person remains an incorrigible optimist at heart. This may be a feature of our young system. It may be faith in our own strength. It may also be subconscious conviction that reason and progress will triumph. But the general, so to speak, historical optimism as a feature of our character is one thing, and the specific appreciation of the moment and the forecasting of prospects is something different.

What will the coming year, 1984, be like? It will probably not be easy, insofar as the international crisis was approaching its culmination at the close of 1983. Let us hope that this culmination is now past, although this cannot, alas, be said with confidence. The further deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, the adventurist U.S. policy in Lebanon and in Central America, and the fanatical persistence in the struggle to unite the forces of West Europe and Japan against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries -- all these are realities of our times. Other realities, however, are no less weighty: our might -- military, economic, and political; our reliable allies -- the socialist community countries; our friends from the nonaligned countries, and finally, the will of the peoples who are thirsting for peace, tranquility, and confidence in the future, confidence that the nuclear holocaust will not threaten them either tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. All this inspires hope that the new year may be the year of a breakthrough to a better future in relations between peoples. Let us enter the new year with this thought and with this hope.

## PRAGUE PEACE DECLARATION STILL 'TOPICAL'

LD052102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] A year has elapsed since the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Here is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver:

The past year has, on the one hand, completely confirmed the correctness of the analysis of the international situation by the leaders of the socialist states and, on the other hand, shown just how important and topical are the proposals they put forward. Indeed, the Prague Declaration noted that the policy of the armaments buildup being pursued by the United States and some of its allies is leading to a disruption of international stability.

Indeed, the situation has become sharply aggravated now that the United States has started to deploy its new missiles on the territory of a number of NATO countries and has thus wrecked Soviet-U.S. talks on intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

However, the hopes of Washington and the U.S. NATO Command to achieve military superiority over the socialist community, as was to have been expected, have proved unrealizable. The USSR and the other fraternal countries are taking the necessary measures to maintain the military balance.

In Washington and in the capitals of some other NATO countries, attempts are being made to reassure the peoples, who are alarmed at such a development of events. Suddenly, the White House has started to speak of love of peace and of striving to resume the Geneva talks. But to continue these talks in the present circumstances would only mean covering up the implementation of the NATO plans for an armaments buildup and would contribute to the deceit of the peoples. Our country of course will not agree to this. It would be another matter if NATO were to show readiness to return to the situation which existed before the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe. Then the Soviet Union, too, would be prepared to do this.

Our country, as has been pointed out both in the statements by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov and in the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet, is invariably pursuing a line of preserving and strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and broadening and deepening cooperation between states.

The Supreme Soviet deems it necessary, in particular, to try to realize the proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO members. I recall that this proposal was put forward a year ago in the Prague Declaration. There, too, in Prague, the leaders of the socialist countries called on all nuclear powers to follow the Soviet Union's example and to take on the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. These proposals, as we can see, retain their topicality and remain at the center of the great struggle for peace against a nuclear catastrophe.

## UN 'STERNLY' DENOUNCES RSA 'AGGRESSION'

LD060818 Moscow TASS in English 0746 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] New York January 6 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council has sternly denounced at its meeting here the brazen aggression by the racist South African regime against Angola.

Pretoria shows to the entire world that it is not in the least worried by the Security Council's decisions as long as the United States and other Western "friends" remain on its side, said Ethiopia's Deputy U.N. Ambassador Alemayehu Seifu.

Syria's permanent representative to the United Nations Diya' Allah al-Fattah stressed that the escalation of South Africa's aggression against Angola represents an attempt to establish imperialist domination in Southern Africa. It is known to all, the speaker stressed, who provides military aid to the racist regime enabling South Africa to invade any African country.

The South African racists firmly count on backing of some Western powers, above all the United States, who cooperate with the Pretoria regime and extend to it their support and political patronage, said the USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations Oleg Troyanovskiy.

Despite the sinister designs of the South African racists and their patrons, the Soviet representative said, Angola and other "frontline" African states and the national liberation movement in southern Africa will not be crushed. They have many friends throughout the world. The firmness of their resistance to aggression and their courage in defending freedom and independence win them universal respect and mounting support. The Soviet Union firmly sides with Angola and other African peoples fighting for freedom and independence. Our country resolutely denounces the continuing and expanding aggression by South Africa against Angola.

## FALIN ASSAILS U.S. 'RELIGION' OF FORCE DOCTRINE

PM051633 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Washington and History"]

[Text] Sun in summer, frost in winter. This has always been so, but we do not cease to be amazed at this paradox resulting from age-old planetary movement. Politics have their oddities but they are conditioned not by the nature of things, but by people's peculiarities.

The United States has many facets which is why principles are a salable commodity there, too, subject to the laws of supply and demand and to the whims of taste, sentiment, ambition, and convenience. It seems easier to some people to give their word than to lend money, and less costly to forego honor than to miss an advantage, even a most dirty advantage.

Extremes are an inalienable feature of the American way of life. Technology is continually storming the heights of knowledge, and with the help of this very technology the industry of duping people fills the air, television and movie screens, and the pages of printed publications with garbage. Stupendous sumptuousness rubs shoulders with heart-rending poverty, and preaching of philanthropy and justice with propaganda of hate and justification of violence. Almost every president...no...almost every general sees himself as a Columbus of the latter truth: How, without forgetting his own interests, to "make the world happy," to open a "new chapter" of history or, if the worst comes to the worst, to close the old one. It is truly simpler to love all mankind than to get along with your closest neighbor, and it is easier to read lectures to others on rights and freedoms than to delve, for example, into the tragedy of the jobless at home.

This did not just begin now and it will not end suddenly. The international community will still have to put up with a lot from its unsociable brother owing to his importunate desire to be first everywhere without fail and to see himself the undisputed sole master on the captain's bridge. Perhaps the peak of tension is still to come, to judge from the extraordinary bout of imperial itching in Washington, the militarist incontinence, which is officially called a "policy of strength," and the readiness to gamble with the fate of civilization, solely in order not to lapse into the heresy of compromises with "America's enemies." The "enemies" are not just you and I. They are also the majority of developing countries. They are also allies, or at least influential circles in ally states. They are also entire international organizations, like UNESCO and the United Nations itself.

No, it is not by chance that R. Reagan has established for himself the reputation of a most unbalanced head of the U.S. Administration, one who is capable of launching the earth into an unplanned orbit. If anyone had any doubts about this, they have finally been dispelled after Grenada.

Commenting on Washington's Grenadian action, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz emphasized: "This is a turning point in history. We have now shown the whole world that we intend to defend our interests at any price." He did not say anything particularly new, as it were.

There has been talk before of plans to turn history into a different course, so that light is shed on the world only from the U.S. window. Recall the drumroll which accompanied R. Reagan's installation in the White House and the calls to end "U.S. laggardness" and to rearm the United States morally and literally for a "new beginning" and for a resolute "crusade." Putting forward the idea of "star wars" in March 1983, the President exclaimed: "My fellow Americans, today we are launching an effort which promises to alter the course of human history."

They even included the provocation involving the South Korean aircraft among the "turning points." For all that, Grenada stands by itself, above all because they made the transition from plans to actions. The first step -- the most difficult -- has been taken. "Perhaps Europeans evaluate this event differently," Vice President G. Bush declared on the eve of the new year, "but at any rate we will no longer tolerate such an act of terrorism (as the seizure of staffers of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran several years ago -- V.I.) or anarchy. Let them accuse us of anything they like, but no one will be able now to accuse us of indecisiveness." They have shown in Grenada that Washington will not be discountenanced by the cost of "defending its interest." They have unambigously explained "to the whole world" what lies behind the NATO formula: "No weapons will ever be used except in response to an attack."

The aggression against the tiny defenseless island was meant to "demonstrate the will" to establish a new world order to suit the Reagan administration. It was hardly accidental that the attack was timed to coincide with the crossing of the ocean by U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles. The deployment of U.S. first strike weapons in West Europe has also been elevated to the rank of the "turning points" and called "the start of a new stage in the development of European security and East-West relations." These expressions come from FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher and are perfectly consonant -- you have only to listen attentively -- with the statements of C. Weinberger and aides and advisers to the head of the White House, who are indefatigably creating "turning points" and "moments." Very different and sought-after changes, which at the same time are united by one common thing, are associated with the arms race and with imparting still greater aggressiveness to imperialist doctrines.

Splinters fly when you destroy history. According to Reagan, no place will be found in the world for cooperation between states with different systems. Reagan's world -- let us cite the archconservative Senator Moynihan -- rejects public international law, replacing it with the concept "the law is not written for the United States." Force, primarily force, and only force has become the administration's religion. It stifles any manifestation of common sense in Washington and any attempt to put the question: What now?

The President likes to judge the Soviet Union from caricatures, as he recently admitted himself in an interview in TIME magazine. Reagan, THE NEW YORK TIMES has testified, is "a real champion at cheating" and a master at "stretching points" and juggling statistics. His excursions into the past represent a revision of history for the purpose of justifying U.S. actions in the present. "By all accounts, Ronald Reagan has so far managed to get away with it," the article's authors point out. "But, in the final analysis, the President cannot orient others by disorienting them."

The head of the U.S. Administration knows that by signing the praises of force and tyranny, he is calling for the past. It is his conviction that history will change if people can be morally rearmed so that they will resign themselves to war as a supposedly inevitable evil and as a punishment "from above" for human transgressions. Once again, the President does not tell the whole story. The measure of punishment will be determined by Washington which, according to Washington theologians, the Lord has entrusted with the leadership of the world. If this were so, this alone would be enough to make one an atheist.

The worse things are, the better. This is a decadent view of things expressing disbelief in the triumph of good. Is the U.S. Administration's policy of "disarmament" through the arms race, of "stabilizing" the world situation by making it worse, and of removing "false ideas about the present situation" by means of insults and slander against others not cast in the same mold? As the well-known Swiss short story writer (R. Tepfer) wrote, "you call yourself a son of the people, but you would take offense if you were taken at your word."

Washington politicians are gathering their strength not to make history for the peoples but to make it for capitalism. But this is not the same thing at all. It is quite different.

## KOBYSH DERIDES REAGAN PEACE 'RHETORIC,' ACTIONS

PM051155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[V. Kobysh article: "What Are We To Believe, Mr President?"]

[Text] The U.S. President is a passionate advocate of ending the arms race. In his dreams he sees all countries, including the United States and the USSR, linked by relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation. The very idea that military force could be used by any state to pursue its policy is repulsive to him.

Improbable? No, you cannot believe your ears. But in the countless interviews which R. Reagan has been generously giving in recent weeks, he adjures the readers, viewers, and listeners to believe that he adheres to the cause of peace and nuclear disarmament. He assures them, moreover, that there is no particular tension in the world at all and that many things are simply exaggerated. In an interview just published in the weekly TIME, the White House chief was so generous, when asked whether he believes that his noted phrase: "The USSR is the focus of evil" is apposite today, as to reply decisively: "No. I would no longer say such things...." It must have slipped his mind that 2 weeks previously, in another interview for the magazine PEOPLE, he gave exactly the opposite answer to the same question: "Yes, I do."

This "flexibility" on the part of the U.S. President by no means removes the question: To what extent do his excursions into vocabulary and semantics relate to reality, to Washington's actual policy? Not at all, alas. Even in his "peace-loving" statements, the White House chief quite definitely reaffirms Washington's line of mass production of nuclear weapons, the attainment of military superiority over the USSR, and the holding of talks with it from a position of strength. His peace-making remarks are combined in the most vivid way with the hard fact that for the new year, 1984, he plans a huge increase (by $50 billion!) in the U.S. military budget. He speaks of his desire to achieve peace in the Near East, and then insists on the need to continue the U.S. interventionist policy in Lebanon. He declares his desire for peaceful development for the Central American states, and at the same time makes no secret of the fact that his government's basic line is one of blackmail and crude, strong-arm pressure on Nicaragua, as well as Cuba.

The U.S. President is also cunning as regards relations with the Soviet Union. First, the anti-Soviet fervor of the psychological warfare unleashed by him personally against our country is not cooling by a single degree. In the TIME interview, he declares: as soon as the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles are sited in West Europe, the Russians will start talking differently. Vain hopes, as has already been said repeatedly on our side at the most authoritative level.

Indeed, in general the present Washington administration has yet to take a single substantial, concrete step to improve Soviet-U.S. relations. However much the U.S. President muddles his remarks to different magazines, one thing remains clear: For R. Reagan and all his administration, the USSR is still enemy number one. This is instilled in the U.S. population day and night.

So what are we to believe: R. Reagan's avowals of his desire for peace in the Near East, or the 16-inch shells from the "New Jersey" which are hitting Lebanon's peaceful citizens? The promises to secure peace in Central America, or the mass murders of Salvadorans and Nicaraguans taking place under Washington's direct leadership?

The rhetoric on the theme of his desire to hold talks with the Soviet Union, or the first 9 Pershings in the FRG and 16 cruise missiles in Britain which have already been placed in combat readiness?

We are used to believing facts rather than incantations. All the same, why this unrestrained torrent of hollow words, backed up by nothing but cynicism, about the U.S. "peacefulness?" The fact is that R. Reagan and his associates are increasingly concerned about the election struggle which is getting under way in the United States and about propaganda and tactical backup for it, and also worried about the antiwar, antinuclear movement which has developed on an unprecedented scale in Western Europe, Japan, and other countries, and even in the United States itself. They have decided to embellish the image of R. Reagan, with whose name the peoples rightly associate the tension created in the world, with peacemaking cosmetics and the rouge of statements in favor of talks.

Perhaps it will work on some people in the United States. Others, however -- we, at least -- cannot be deceived.

## U.S. PLANS FOR CHEMICAL WARFARE CRITICIZED

LD052128 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 5 Jan 84

["Hypocrisy Washington-style" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jan (TASS) -- TASS political observer Robert Serebrennikov writes:

As reported by the Angolan People's Republic Defense Ministry, the South African military has expanded its criminal armed aggression against the young African republic and is crudely violating international agreements by using chemical weapons, particularly highly toxic nerve-paralyzing poisons. The South African Air Force used this barbaric weapon during the bombing of the south Angolan town of Cuvelao in Cunene Province.

This insolent challenge from the racist regime of South Africa, which is resorting to ever more extensive use of chemical weapons, arouses angry indignation among the peoples of Africa and the entire world community. The position of the present Washington administration, which is so fond of exaggerating its own concoctions about the "Soviet chemical threat" and to present itself as an "opponent" of weapons of mass destruction, is very indicative in this respect. Official Washington's deathly silence about the use of chemical weapons by the South African racialists is very revealing. It is not just that the apartheid regime of South Africa is manufacturing compenents for chemical weapons under license from the United States and other NATO member countries. The south African racialists are also actively developing an "invention" by U.S. criminals derived from medicine, so-called chemical "ethnic weapons" with "a selective factor of application" against the peoples of Africa, who are fighting for their national liberation.

As noted on a number of occasions, by means of false allegations about the USSR's use of toxic substances in Afghanistan, Washington is trying to cover up the traces of its monstrous crimes in Southeast Asia involving the use of toxic substances against the peoples of Indochina. In an attempt to achieve military superiority, the present U.S. Administration is pushing ahead with an unprecedented military buildup in the country. The program for the "chemical rearmament" of the United States is an important part of this. This program envisages the allocation of approximately $10 billion for the preparation of chemical warfare, particularly the manufacture of the new neuroparalytic binary gas, which is intended particularly for the European "theater of military operations."

Recent facts confirm that the Pentagon is resorting more and more frequently to the actual use of chemical weapons. For example, there is material evidence that chemical weapons of U.S. manufacture have been used in Afghanistan and El Salvador. DIA, an influential Mexican newspaper, recently exposed the Pentagon's use of a new chemical weapon during the piratical aggression against Grenada.

That is why the hypocritical fuss made from time to time by official Washington over its allegations about "yellow rain" and "pink fog" in which the USSR is allegedly involved, cannot mislead world public or distract its attention from the real facts.

## WEINBERGER, MCFARLANE 'CLARIFY' MIDEAST POLICY

LD051048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0006 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan (TASS) -- Seriously worried by the growing opposition to its adventurist policy in the Near East, the U.S. Administration has adopted in dead earnest behind-the-scenes manipulation of U.S. legislators. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the President's national security adviser Robert McFarlane have been urgently sent to the Capitol Hill. The White House authorized them to "clarify" the viewpoint of the administration on ways of settling the situation in Lebanon and the Near East as a whole.

It is typical that the White House emissaries found themselves having to give "clarifications" even to the leaders of the Republican Party in Congress, that is, those who usually support the Reagan administration. Among them is Robert Michel, leader of the Republican minority in the House of Represenatives, who, according to a report in THE WASHINGTON TIMES, is already openly calling for substantial amendments to Washington's Near East policy, in particular the withdrawal of Marines from Lebanon.

However, the White House does not intend to make any changes in its course, which has already led to a sharp exacerbation of tension in the region. Observers are convinced that it can at best be a matter merely of purely cosmetic amendments which will in no way affect the bases of U.S. aggressive policy in the region.

## ABC POLL SHOWS SUPPORT FOR LEBANON WITHDRAWAL

LD061201 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] New York January 6 TASS -- Most Americans feel that the American Marines should be immediately withdrawn from Lebanon. This is seen from the returns of the public opinion poll held by the ABC news television company. Fifty-seven percent of the pollees favour the withdrawal from Lebanon of the American troops staying there among the so-called "Multinational Peacekeeping Force." Only eight percent of the pollees believe that the military contingent of the USA shall stay on in Lebanon.

The public opinion poll has shown that three-quarters of the pollees feel that the developments in Lebanon with the participation of the USA may lead to a new war, and do not wish the United States to get involved in it.

The returns of the poll are graphic proof of the growing unpopularity among the population of the United States of the Middle East policy pursued by the Reagan administration. This also finds its expression in the corridors of power -- increasing numbers of congressmen, senators and other political and public figures of the United States strongly criticize the White House policy in the Middle East, stressing that a further U.S. military presence in Lebanon's territory is fraught with a further deterioration of the situation in that country.

## THAYER 'SCANDAL' AFFECTS WHITE HOUSE-CONGRESS RELATIONS

LD052312 Moscow TASS in English 2243 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Washington January 5 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev reports:

U.S. First Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Thayer has resigned. Though, as was reported at the White House, President Reagan accepted the resignation "with profound regret", many news analysts believe not without ground that the administration deliberately made that "sacrifice" to put an end as soon as possible to the loud political scandal, with the Pentagon's "second important person" having found himself in its centre.

As was already reported, Paul Thayer was caught in machinations with valuables and other other unlawful operations on the money market. Before Thayer came to the Pentagon, he was director of the big Texas company "Anheuser-Busch" and he traded in secret information about his company's commercial deals. Thus, he handed over to dodgy dealers information on his company's coming buying of the food corporation "Campbell Taggart".

Thayer's buddies used that to push through a big money market affair. They purchased beforehand the shares of the "Campbell Taggart" and later they resold them at a speculative, twice higher price, when the rate of shares started sharply climbing up as soon as "Anheuser-Busch" officially announced its decision to buy "Campbell Taggart".

Thayer also had a hand in other shady dealings which in the final account came to light and the judicial authorities were compelled to start an investigation.

The scandal might have been hushed up even without "the extreme measure", the more so that the U.S. Administration has a wealth of experience in that sphere. There was officials, like CIA director William Casey, accused of more serious money market crimes than Thayer, or Secretary of Labour Raymond Donovan, caught in close links with Mafia, who did manage to come out unscathed. But the case of first deputy secretary of defense was a special one. The scandal threatened to substantially complicate the relations between the White House and the Pentagon, on the one hand, and Congress, on the other hand. These relations are now very strained as a result of the opposition, mounting on the Capitol Hill to the U.S. Administration's ventures abroad, including in the Middle East and in Central America.

In these conditions, the White House decided that a lance should not be broken over Thayer and he should better withdraw from the political scene.

## USSR PACIFIC PATROL VESSEL ENCOUNTERS U.S. SHIP

PM051441 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 3 January 1984 in its morning edition carries on page 6 A 1,100-word reportage entitled "Ocean Patrol: Patrol Ship's Crew Greet New Year's Day Protecting the Border" by special correspondents V. Belikov and A. Pushkar, datelined Red Banner Pacific Ocean Border District. The authors describe work on a Soviet patrol ship protecting the Pacific Ocean border during which an U.S. frigate of the Knox class is encountered in the "immediate vicinity of our border." They report that the U.S. ship was constantly tracked and no violation of territorial waters or incident took place.

## DPRK FOREIGN MINISTER CONGRATULATED ON NEW POST

PM051122 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry has sent a telegram to DPRK Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam congratulating him on his appointment to this post and wishing him great success in his activity for the benefit of his country and in the interests of the further development of friendly Soviet-Korean relations.

## 'TEAM SPIRIT-84' CALLED 'PROVOCATIVE' BY DPRK

PM051525 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Provocation"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec -- The approaching U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-84" maneuvers announced in Washington and Seoul are an act of provocation against the Korean people and a challenge to all peace-loving peoples, NODONG SINMUN stresses in a commentary headlined "U.S. Aggressors Are Again Trying To Light the Fire of War in Korea."

This large-scale demonstration of strength, in which over 200,000 military servicemen and a large quantity of modern military hardware will participate, is clearly provocative in character. The United States and South Korea are not hiding the fact that the action is aimed against the DPRK. In so doing the U.S. and South Korean militarists have switched over to the practical implementation of America's aggressive plans in this region.

The actions of U.S. imperialism and the Seoul puppets are arousing protest and condemnation among the Korean people and other peace-loving forces. The United States must end its hostile intrigues without delay, the newspaper points out.

## DRA NEWS CONFERENCE CITES FOREIGN 'INTERFERENCE'

PM051417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Baykov report: "Where the Dollars Go"]

[Text] Kabul, 4 Jan -- The scale of the undeclared war and the interference by imperialist powers in the DRA's internal affairs is growing. This was reaffirmed at a press conference held by the DRA Foreign Ministry for local and foreign journalists.

In 1983, it was noted at the press conference, $100 million was allocated from the Pentagon budget for subversive activity against the DRA. In 1984 the Pentagon intends to spend some $125 million on these purposes. More than 18 million pounds sterling was provided by Britain, and DM60 million by the FRG.

Gangs of mercenaries are receiving submachineguns, machineguns, antiaircraft installations, mortars, rockets, and mines of American, British, Egyptian, Chinese, and Pakistani manufacture. Specimens of weapons seized recently by Afghan Army servicemen were shown to the journalists.

The scale of ideological subversion against the DRA is also increasing. More than 50 Western radio stations are now broadcasting propaganda to Afghanistan. The quantity of radio broadcasts to that country has increased 30-fold over the last 5 years, and now totals 110 hours a day.

Representatives of the local clergy who spoke at the press conference exposed the threadbare Western propaganda thesis about the suppression of religion in Afghanistan.

The press conference once again showed clearly that Western politicians are maliciously and shamelessly whipping up passions over Afghanistan, misrepresenting the nature of the changes taking place in the country, and trying to use events in that country to whip up tension in the region.

## PDPR INFLUENCE ON DRA ARMED FORCES 'INCREASING'

PM051322 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "Support for the PDPA Policy"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 Jan -- The PDPA's influence in the DRA Armed Forces is increasing day by day, Major General Mohammad Yasin Sadeqi, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chief of the DRA Armed Forces Main Political Directorate, declared in an interview with BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY. In the years since the April 1978 revolution, one in five servicemen has become a party member. In this period the number of Army members of the PDPA, mainly servicemen coming from peasant or worker families, has increased 22 percent. The PDPA members display exemplary execution of their patriotic and military duty. In the first half of the current Afghan year (which started 21 March 1983) government prizes were awarded to 6,116 men. The soldiers and officers of the Armed Forces fully support the PDPA policy and its course of improving the people's life and ensuring the safety of their constructive labor, M.Y. Sadeqi said in conclusion.

## U.S.-PAKISTAN MILITARY TIES SPUR AREA 'TENSIONS'

LD052027 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 5 Jan 84

[(Viktor Sivakov) commentary]

[Text] The INDIAN ASIA news agency [as heard] says that tensions in South Asia and in the Indian Ocean area have considerably aggravated of late. (Viktor Sivakov) comments:

This conclusion is based on an analysis of the development of events in the region in 1983. It points to two reasons, both connected with America's policy toward the region. To begin with, last year the United States expanded its own military presence in the Indian Ocean. According to Asia news agency, history has never seen such a great concentration of American warships and military bases close to India's borders. The United States has massed in the region a strategic naval armada, comprising 60 warships and 140,000 servicemen. More than 30 bases are at the disposal of this armada. America's Defense Secretary Weinberger made a tour of Asian countries seeking to get more strongholds, particularly in Pakistan and Sri Lanka. According to news reports the port of Chittagong in Bangladesh may also be turned into a military base.

The expansion of the network of American bases is fraught with serious consequences because it signifies that the American military might get nearer to the coasts of sovereign nations such as India. The Central Command, which is in charge of America's strategic naval groups stationed in the Indian Ocean, has at its disposal not only the punitive Rapid Deployment Force -- its creation early last year was accompanied by the escalation of U.S. nuclear presence in the Indian Ocean. The siting of Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe seems insufficient to U.S. leaders, the MP Bhattachariya told the Indian Parliament. Now their attention is turned to South Asia where they intend to deploy medium-range nuclear weapons. The Pentagon views the Diego Garcia and some other bases as the possible spots for emplacing Pershings and cruise missiles.

The other reason for the deteriorating state of affairs in South Asia lies in Pakistan, whose arms buildup is instigated by the United States. India's ruling circles, says Asia news agency, have expressed growing concern over the accumulation of vast arsenals of advanced American weapons in Pakistan. Islamabad is getting F-16 fighter-bombers, Harpoon rockets, warships, tanks and artillery pieces in the framework of a military deal whose worth is estimated at $3.2 billion. With aid from Washington and from other Western capitals, Pakistan is implementing a nuclear program aimed at building nuclear arms of its own. Basing on American military supplies, it intends to add six infantry divisions to its Armed Forces. The offensive potential of Pakistan's Navy and Air Force is also on the rise.

Islamabad repays America for its military aid not only by letting the Pentagon use its military facilities. It shapes its foreign policy orientation also in compliance with Washington's desires. Following in the wake of the strategy worked out by its senior partner, the United States, Pakistan's military regime persists in its hostility toward India in order to keep receiving financial and military aid from Washington, said the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES. It's enough to say that the greater part of Pakistan's Army has been massed in the vicinity of the Indian border. And this isn't all: Last year extensive naval exercises were held in the Arabian Sea to test the weaponry Pakistan had purchased from the United States, and November's Air Force maneuvers were held, according to military experts, for the purpose of preparing Pakistan's Armed Forces for operation against neighboring countries.

Pakistan's militarization is in keeping with the role of a frontline state assigned to it by Washington. As the secretary of state, Shultz, said during his visit to Islamabad, Washington attaches great importance to Pakistan's serving in this capacity.

Washington's attention is reflected not only in military bases. At least one Pakistani division is ready to be rushed to what Washington views as a critical region, to be involved in operations as part of America's Rapid Deployment Force. America's Central Command will station its headquarters for monitoring military actions in the region of Jammu and Kashmir. Washington views Pakistan as a member of a military bloc under U.S. auspices.

What goal does Washington pursue in the region by its use of Pakistan? According to the newspaper NATIONAL HERALD, Reagan is trying to create difficulties for those nations which have refused from following in the wake of American policy. Washington treats India as one of such nations, the paper stresses.

## ANNIVERSARY OF PRK FOUNDING MARKED

### Delegation Leaves For PRK

LD041932 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1850 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] A Soviet party-government delegation led by Comrade Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has left Moscow for Phnom Penh. It will take part in festivities to mark the fifth anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Republic.

The delegation was invited by the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and the republic's State Council.

### Meeting Held in Moscow

LD051742 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- The Soviet people believe that the Kampuchean people will decide the complex tasks facing it and will score new victories in revolutionary transformation of society. The USSR will continue consolidating friendship with the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of peace and socialism.

This was stressed at a meeting in Moscow by which the Soviet public marked today the fifth anniversary of the formation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The speaker, Chairman of the Board of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society Vyacheslav Dvoraykovskiy said that relations between the USSR and the People's Republic of Kampuchea are characterised by a whole range of agreements on economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation. The Soviet Union renders to the Kampuchean people broad assistance in the restoration of the country, in the training of the cadres of specialists and workers for the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the USSR Hor Nam Hong expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for assistance and support rendered to Kampuchea which is overcoming difficulties and waging vigorous struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, against other forces of reaction for the purposes of creating a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

## PRK'S HUN SEN SEEKS 'DIALOGUE', TROOP WITHDRAWAL

PM051514 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Dialogue Is Necessary: PRK Foreign Minister's Statement"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Jan -- The problems of strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia can only be resolved by means of equal dialogue between the region's states, PRK Foreign Minister Hun Sen told journalists here.

Talks based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, with no outside interference, he stressed, meet the aspirations of all the Southeast Asian peoples.

The path to a peaceful solution of problems and the establishment of relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation between the states of Indochina and the ASEAN member countries is mapped out in the proposals put forward at the summit conference of the leaders of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos held in Vientiane last February, and also at conferences of the PRK, SRV, and Lao foreign ministers.

The withdrawal from the PRK of the contingent of Vietnamese volunteer troops who are in the country at the request of the legitimate PRK Government, Hun Sen noted, is hindered by the continuing threat from foreign imperialist and reactionary forces. The policy of Washington and Beijing, who support for their own expansionist purposes the surviving Khmer reactionaries entrenched on Thailand's territory, is a source of tension in Southeast Asia.

The successes of the PRK working people in restoring and developing the national economy, science, and culture and the growth of the young republic's prestige in the international arena are arousing the malice of its enemies. But their intrigues are doomed to failure, the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible. The Kampuchean people, who enjoy the all-around support of the socialist community countries and all progressive forces, are confidently following the path of building a new life, the minister stated.

## RUDE PRAVO REVIEW OF ANDROPOV ANTHOLOGY

AU050950 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jan 84 p 3

[Editorial article: "In the Fight for Peace, for Communism; Yu.V. Andropov's Selected Speeches and Articles" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] THE LIFE OF A REVOLUTIONARY, A COMMUNIST, IS THE LIFE OF A FIGHTER. IT IS FILLED WITH AN UNCEASING STRUGGLE, SOMETIMES A VERY HARD ONE, FOR A BETTER LIFE OF THE PEOPLE, FOR SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM, FOR SOCIAL PROGRESS. SUCH HAS BEEN, AND IS, ALSO THE LIFE OF YURIY VLADIMIROVICH ANDROPOV, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM.

This becomes very clear when we leaf through his articles and speeches that were published in December, under the title SELECTED SPEECHES AND ARTICLES, by the Svoboda Publishing House in a Czech translation and by the Pravda Publishing House in a Slovak translation. The book includes speeches and articles from a period of more than 40 years, from 1942 to September 1983. Regardless of whether their author was a Komsomol functionary, worker in the apparatus of the CPSU Central Committee, a diplomat, chairman of the Committee of State Security attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, or, subsequently, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, his speeches and articles revealed not only the substance and aims of his daily activities; they also reflected his constant struggle for the implementation of the Leninist party's policy, for the fulfillment of the conclusions of its congresses and of sessions of its Central Committee.

They reflect the great and multifaceted work of the CPSU, aimed at uniting all people and all its forces in the struggle against the Nazi aggressor and for postwar reconstruction, for the development of the Soviet economy and culture, for the strengthening of peace, and for developing the material and spiritual wealth of the Soviet people.

The contribution of Yu.V. Andropov to the work of the CPSU and to the activity of party and state bodies is all-encompassing. The Soviet people, but also progressive people throughout the world, see in him a politician and statesman who consistently implements and further develops the program of peace of the 26th CPSU Congress, an inspirer and co-shaper of the Leninist foreign policy, which contributes so significantly to the great prestige enjoyed by the Soviet Union in the eyes of progressive mankind. This policy has been profoundly linked with the first land of socialism ever since its founding, starting with the famous Leninist Decree on Peace; it is a policy that emanates from the very essence of socialism.

Characteristic of the speeches of Comrade Andropov is a realistic approach to evaluating international relations as well as a principled, critical attitude in evaluating the results of building communism in the Soviet Union. They reflect his capacity to think through and suggest new tasks in accordance with the needs of the further development of Soviet society. His speeches are imbued with historic optimism, respect for and faith in the working man as well in the strength of real socialism and the entire international communist and workers movement.

### The Strength of Proletarian Internationalism

The editors included in the volume speeches made at meetings with voters, at festive sessions marking the birth of V.I. Lenin, articles, answers to questions of Soviet and foreign journalists, and reports submitted to sessions of the CPSU Central Committee. Common to all of them is a clear and comprehensible language, backed by convincing arguments, and a thorough knowledge of the subject matter under discussion.

It is arresting to read articles that Comrade Andropov published decades ago as a Komsomol functionary in Soviet Karelia. His article "On Love for the Native Kray," which was published in 1943, deals with issues that were rather unusual in the life of young people at that time -- the need to get to know the uniqueness of one's birthplace, native kray or oblast; the need to maintain contact with one's fellow countrymen after their departure for other parts of the Soviet Union; the need to keep alive old traditions and customs, folk songs, and folk dances; the need to follow up on the progressive bequest of one's ancestors.

The editors placed at the beginning of the book Yuriy Andropov's speech on 60 years of the USSR, delivered at a joint festive session of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on 21 December 1982, in which he dealt with the principles on which the unity of the multinational Soviet state is based and depicted the magnificent results and striking changes achieved by the community of nations and nationalities united in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the course of these 60 years.

He recalled the words of M. I. Kalinin at the first, unifying congress of the Soviets -- at which the USSR was proclaimed -- that the greatest geniuses of mankind had for centuries been striving to find a way that would allow nations to live in friendship and fraternity, but that it was only at the unifying congress of the Soviets that the first cornerstone in this direction was laid.

This cornerstone could be laid down because, for the first time in history, Marxism disclosed the organic linkage between the national question and the social and class structure of society, determined by the prevailing form of ownership. That is why the founders of Marxism, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, reached the principal conclusion that the elimination of social oppression, the elimination of exploitation, is a prerequisite for eliminating national oppression. The slogan "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" in which the workers class of many nations on all continents inscribed in its banner of battle against capitalism, became the leading principle by which the nations and nationalities of the land of the soviets and of other countries that triumphed over the bourgeoisie and embarked on the path towards socialism and communism are guided in their mutual relations.

In applying this principle to specific conditions, in solving the practical problems of relations among nations and nationalities after the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution in a country that, under the tsar, was known as the "prison of nations." V. I. Lenin focused attention on the right of nations to self-determination because nothing else could serve as a point of departure for their voluntary, firm union.

"WHEREIN IS THE ESSENCE OF THE PATH THAT WAS SHOWN BY LENIN?" Comrade Andropov asks himself and gives the following answer: IN SHORT, WE MIGHT CHARACTERIZE IT AS THE ABSOLUTELY VOLUNTARY UNION OF FREE NATIONS, WHICH GUARANTEES THE GREATEST POSSIBLE STABILITY OF THE FEDERATION OF SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. IT IS THE ABSOLUTE EQUALITY OF ALL NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES, THE CONSISTENT ORIENTATION TOWARD LIQUIDATING NOT ONLY THEIR INEQUALITY IN THE LEGAL SENSE, BUT ALSO ACTUAL INEQUALITY. IT IS THE FREE DEVELOPMENT OF EVERY REPUBLIC AND EVERY NATIONALITY WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THEIR FRATERNAL UNION. IT IS THE CONSISTENT EDUCATION TOWARDS INTERNATIONALIST AWARENESS AND THE CONSTANT ORIENTATION TOWARDS DRAWING ALL NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES OF THE COUNTRY CLOSER TO EACH OTHER."

The principles of the internationalist solidarity of the workers class and other oppressed classes and groups in the struggle against world imperialism are among the most precious legacies of the classics of Marxism-Leninism.

That is why Comrade Yu.V. Andropov devotes attention to them also in a number of other articles and speeches contained in the anthology being reviewed. Particularly important is his speech "Proletarian Internationalism -- the Combat Banner of Communists" presented at an international scientific symposium marking the 100th anniversary of the First International in Berlin in 1964. His speech deals in great detail with problems which at that time were beginning to become manifest in the international communist movement, analyzes their various aspects, and expresses the firm conviction that the communist movement will overcome them successfully.

"KARL MARX, FRIEDRICH ENGELS, AND VLADIMIR ILICH LENIN REGARDED PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM AS THE BASIC PRINCIPLE IN SHAPING THE FUTURE FRATERNITY AND UNIFICATION OF ALL NATIONS," Yu.V. Andorpov stressed at that time. "THEY WERE LINKING WITH THE VICTORY OF COMMUNISM ON THE GLOBAL SCALE ALSO THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION OF THE NATIONALITY ISSUE. THAT IS OUR GOAL, THAT IS THE PATH WHICH WE PURSUE.

"HOWEVER, THIS PATH IS NOT STRAIGHTFORWARD, IT IS DIFFICULT AND TORTUOUS, IT CONTAINS TEMPORARY RETREATS AND PASSES THROUGH PERIODS OF DIFFICULTIES IN RELATIONS AMONG INDDIVIDUAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES. THE PERIOD WE ARE UNDERGOING RIGHT NOW IS PRECISELY SUCH A PERIOD, A PERIOD IN WHICH THE UNDENIABLE SUCCESSES OF WORLD COMMUNISM ARE ACCOMPANIED BY CERTAIN DIFFICULTIES.

"OUR PARTY IS CONVINCED THAT THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT WILL SUCCESSFULLY OVERCOME ALL THESE OBSTACLES AND RALLY ITS RANKS ON THE BASIS OF PRINCIPLED MARXISM-LENINISM."

## Integral Linkage of Peace With Socialism

The activity of Yu.V. Andropov is highly diversified, but one area occupies a particularly important place in it -- the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war, the struggle for lasting peace, for a world free of wars and free of the arms race. The policy of the CPSU, which Yuriy Vladimirovich champions, is a policy of peace. He has repeatedly stressed that the most important thing in the Leninist teaching about war and peace is the idea of the organic link between peace and socialism. This idea arises from the fact that the new society does not need war, that war runs counter to all its interests and ideals. Today, when the question of war and peace has become a matter of life and death for entire nations and for human civilization as such, this Leninist idea acquires unprecedented topicality.

"THE DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR THREATENING THE WORLD," Yuriy Andropov said at the CPSU Central Committee session in June 1983, "PROMPTS US TO EVALUATE IN A NEW WAY THE PURPOSE OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT. COMMUNISTS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FIGHTERS AGAINST OPPRESSION AND EXPLOITATION OF MAN BY MAN BUT TODAY THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION, FOR THE RIGHT OF MAN TO LIVE."

Yu.V. Andropov also stressed that this imbues the revolutionaries' historic mission with new and vitality important aspects: History demands that they do everything in their power for the cohesion of all forces of peace and socialism, and that they do this in a situation when the growing aggressiveness of the main imperialist power is carrying the entire world closer to catastrophe.

The world is now undergoing a difficult and complicated period. Its peculiarity lies, above all, in the fact that American imperialism is deliberately enhancing tension and aggravating the situation in every respect on the entire front of confrontation between the forces of peace and war.

Communists have always proceeded from the idea that the path toward a lasting peace is a difficult one, and that any progress on this path is achieved with great effort.

But it is this very awareness that leads us to never succumb to vertigo from successes; and also to never fold our hands in our laps when we encounter difficulties, Comrade Andropov stresses.

"THE SOVIET UNION UNAMBIGUOUSLY REJECTS THE OPINION OF THOSE WHO ATTEMPT TO SUGGEST THAT FORCE AND ARMS DECIDE, AND WILL ALWAYS DECIDE, EVERYTHING. AT PRESENT THE PEOPLES ARE RISING TO THE MAIN STAGE OF HISTORY; THIS IS UNPRECEDENTED. THE PEOPLES HAVE WON THE RIGHT TO MAKE THEIR VOICES HEARD, AND NOBODY WILL SILENCE THEM. THEY ARE CAPABLE OF ELIMINATING, BY ACTIVE AND PURPOSEFUL STEPS, THE THREAT OF A NUCLEAR WAR, AND OF SUCCEEDING IN DEFENDING PEACE, AND THUS ALSO LIFE ON OUR EARTH. THE CPSU AND THE SOVIET STATE WILL DO EVERYTHING TO MAKE THIS TRUE," Yu.V. Andropov stated at the November 1982 session of the CPSU Central Committee.

Our policy, the Soviet Communists say, is a policy of peace. But this does not mean that we will permit the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact to be found unprepared for an outbreak of a new nuclear threat. The counter-measures that are currently being realized are dictated by the vital interests of the security of the USSR and its allies. Their inevitability is also dictated by the ensurance of a general security: Their purpose is to prevent the adventurers from overseas from succumbing to the temptation to deliver the first nuclear strike in the hope that they can thus win a victory in a "limited" nuclear war.

Thus, the main concern is to avert a global nuclear conflict which would threaten all states and peoples without exception. And this is fully in keeping with the peace principles of the Leninist policy. The concrete steps taken by the Soviet Government are based on its deep conviction concerning the victory of social progress, concerning the victory of the forces of peace over those of war and reaction.

"MANKIND HAS NOT LOST, AND CANNOT LOSE ITS MIND," the declaration of 28 September 1983 states. "THIS IS QUITE CLEARLY SHOWN BY THE EXTENSIVE MOVEMENT AGAINST MISSILES AND AGAINST WAR... ALL THOSE RAISING THEIR VOICES TODAY AGAINST THE CRAZY FEVERISH ARMAMENT AND IN THE DEFENSE OF PEACE CAN BE CONVINCED THAT THE POLICY PURSUED BY THE SOVIET UNION AND BY OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES STRIVES TO ACHIEVE THESE VERY AIMS."

## For High Efficiency and Quality

Both the CPSU and Comrade Andropov personally devote great attention to developing the national economy, which is the foundation of the country's security and also the prerequisite of the upsurge of the Soviet people's living and cultural standards.

This is also reflected in the anthology of Yu.V. Andropov's speeches and articles under review. The anthology concentrates its attention particularly on tasks connected with the enhancement of economic efficacy and of the quality of work. In a number of his articles and speeches Andropov pointed out that one should attentively analyze the way these tasks are being carried out in the individual production branches, sectors, and plants. If we achieve increased efficiency in all links of the social production process, this will lead to increased labor productivity and to a decrease of material costs in production.

However, Comrade Andropov stressed at the November 1983 session of the CPSU Central Committee that both the Soviet society's transition to this road and the turn to efficiency are being realized only very slowly. The main index of the economy's efficacy -- labor productivity -- is increasing unsatisfactorily. The material intensiveness of products is practically not decreasing at all. The plans are still being fulfilled at the price of high costs and production expenditures.

How can one explain this slow progress in resolving such an important problem, one with an all-social significance? "OBVIOUSLY THE FORCE OF INERTIA, THE OLD HABITS, CONTINUE TO PERSIST," Yuriy Vladimirovich points out. "BUT THE MAIN THING IS TO ACCELERATE THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ENTIRE ECONOMY MANAGEMENT SPHERE, OF MANAGEMENT WORK, OF PLANNING, AND OF THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM. WE MUST ESTABLISH ECONOMIC AND ORGANIZATIONAL CONDITIONS WHICH WILL STIMULATE GOOD AND PRODUCTIVE WORK AND PROMOTE INITIATIVE AND AN ENTERPRISING SPIRIT. ON THE OTHER HAND, BAD WORK AND INACTIVITY, AND ALSO IRRESPONSIBILITY, MUST BE DIRECTLY AND IRREVERSIBLY REFLECTED BOTH IN MATERIAL RENUMERATION, AND IN EMPLOYEE'S WORK ASSIGNMENTS [PRACOVNI ZARAZENI] AND MORAL AUTHORITY."

Comrade Andropov reminds us that it is necessary to enhance responsibility for respect for all-state interests, and to energetically weed out departmentalism and local patriotism. He stresses that a resolution on any particular issue will only be approved after earlier resolutions on the same issue have been fulfilled, or if new circumstances have arisen.

The main path toward intensively developing the economy and enhancing efficiency lies via accelerating scientific-technical progress and extensively and rapidly introducing the successes of science and technology and advanced pratical experience. "NATURALLY, THIS ISSUE IS NOT NEW," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stresses. "IT WAS DISCUSSED TIME AND AGAIN AT PARTY CONGRESSES AND AT CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSIONS. NEVERTHELESS, PROGRESS IN THIS ISSUE IS ONLY SLOW. WHY? YOU HAVE KNOWN THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION FOR A LONG TIME: IF WE WANT TO INTRODUCE A NEW METHOD OR NEW TECHNOLOGY, WE MUST REORGANIZE PRODUCTION IN SOME WAY OR ANOTHER, AND THIS IS REFLECTED IN PLAN FULFILLMENT. AT THE SAME TIME ONE MUST ANSWER FOR FAILING TO FULFILL THE PLAN; BUT FOR NOT INTRODUCING NEW TECHNOLOGY ADEQUATELY THE CULPRITS ARE MERELY REPRIMANDED, IF AT ALL."

All these problems, connected with efforts to intensify the development of the Soviet economy and to enhance its efficiency, are a constant object of Comrade Yuriy Andropov's attention. He constantly reverts to them in his speeches and articles, explaining them from various aspects and reminding us of their significance. A substantial part of his article "Karl Marx's Doctrine and Certain Issues of Building Socialism in the USSR," which was published in last year's issue No 3 of the periodical KOMMUNIST, is also devoted to these issues; in this article the author reflects upon the topical nature of Marx's theoretical legacy on the occasion of the 185th anniversary of the birth and the 100th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. The article justifiably evoked extraordinary interest.

In this article, too, the author highlights the question of why the enormous investments are not yielding an appropriate return, and why scientific-technical knowledge is not being introduced into production at a rate that would satisfy us.

"OBVIOUSLY, WE COULD QUOTE A LOT OF REASONS FOR THIS," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov explains. ABOVE ALL, ONE MUST SEE THAT OUR WORK, AIMED AT IMPROVING AND REORGANIZING THE ECONOMIC MECHANISM AND THE FORMS AND METHODS OF MANAGEMENT, IS LAGGING BEHIND THE DEMANDS PRESENTED BY THE CURRENT LEVEL OF THE MATERIAL-TECHNICAL, SOCIAL, AND SPIRITUAL ADVANCE OF SOVIET SOCIETY. AND THIS IS THE MAIN THING... WE CAN REPEAT MARX'S BASIC PRECEPT AGAIN AND AGAIN WHICH SAYS THAT, IN ORDER TO SPEED UP THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION FORCES, WE NEED APPROPRIATE FORMS FOR ORGANIZING ECONOMIC LIFE; BUT THAT THINGS WILL NOT START MOVING SO LONG AS THIS THEORETICAL TRUTH IS NOT TRANSLATED INTO THE SPECIFIC LANGUAGE OF PRACTICE."

The most important orientation factor in developing the economy is the interest of the entire society. But this does not mean that socialism suppresses personal and local interests and the specific needs of various social groups in the interests of common benefit.

"ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS IN IMPROVING OUR NATIONAL-ECONOMIC MECHANISM LIES IN THE NEED TO ENSURE STRICT RESPECT FOR THESE INTERESTS, TO SUCCEED IN MERGING THEM TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT WITH THE ALL-POPULAR INTERESTS, AND THUS TO MAKE USE OF THEM AS THE MOVING FORCE IN THE GROWTH OF THE SOVIET ECONOMY, IN THE GROWTH OF ITS EFFICIENCY AND LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, AND IN THE ALL-ROUND CONSOLIDATION OF THE ECONOMIC AND DEFENSE STRENGTH OF THE SOVIET STATE."

In assessing the efficiency of the Soviet economy, however, one must apply not only economic criteria but also social criteria, and in so doing one must bear in mind the ultimate aim of social production. The aim under capitalism lay in profit from capital; under socialism it lies in the well-being of the working people and in the establishment of conditions for the all-round development of personality. That is why the achievement of this aim and the ensurance of a highly efficient socialist economy are the concern of all working people -- why they are an all-social affair.

## All Power Stems From the People

In many of the articles and speeches published in this anthology Comrade Andropov deals with the tasks connected with the development of socialist democracy, with the tasks of the party, the Soviets, the trade unions, and their social organizations in the advanced socialist society and on the path toward communism. He stresses the Leninist idea that the political management of the socialist society -- regardless of the form in which it is carried out -- always expresses the vital interests of the working people and is based on the broadest social base, on broad class ties; and it involves all progressive and honest forces of society in the process of social change. Lenin considered sectarianism and isolation from the masses as being as dangerous for socialism as reformism and unprincipled concessions to the class enemy. Socialism is democratic in its very essence, because it can neither exist nor develop without involving the millions of working people's masses in active political activity and the management of society.

The moral atmosphere in our society, Comrade Andropov stressed in his speech at the June 1975 meeting with the voters of the Novomoskovskiy electoral district prior to elections to the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, is contributing to the constant consolidation of the attentive and careful attitude toward man, toward enhancing the demands placed on oneself and on others, toward increasing trust linked with uncompromising responsibility, and toward deepening relations of real friendship and mutual assistance. "THAT IS WHY SUCH PHENOMENA AS BUREAUCRACY, GREED, THE STEALING OF THE PEOPLE'S PROPERTY, VIOLATIONS OF WORKING DISCIPLINE, DRUNKENNESS, AND COARSENESS -- PHENOMENA INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE SOVIET WAY OF LIFE -- ARE PARTICULARLY INADMISSIBLE AT PRESENT," Yu.V. Andropov states.

Comrade Andropov spoke on problems connected with two aspects of socialist democracy -- relations between citizens' rights and duties and their broad and active participation in decisions on, and the management of social processes on the one hand, and strict legality, adherence to the legal norms set by the Soviet people and their bodies, and to working and social discipline on the other -- at CPSU Central Committee sessions in November 1982 and June 1983; at the meeting with Moscow producers of machine tools; and in his article "The Doctrine of Karl Marx and Certain Issues of Building Socialism in the USSR."

"THE NORMAL COURSE OF OUR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IS UNTHINKABLE WITHOUT THE STRICTEST ADHERENCE TO THE LAWS THAT GUARD THE INTERESTS OF SOCIETY AND CITIZENS' RIGHTS," he said in his statement at the June 1983 session of the CPSU Central Committee. "IT IS PARTICULARLY NECESSARY TO TOTALLY PUT AN END TO SUCH PHENOMENA AS INSTANCES OF THE ABUSE OF STATE AND SOCIAL OWNERSHIP AND OF OFFICIAL RANK FOR PERSONAL ENRICHMENT.

"BECAUSE, IF WE THINK ABOUT IT, THIS ACTUALLY MEANS AN UNDERMINING OF THE VERY SUBSTANCE OF OUR SYSTEM."

It is exceedingly important, he says, that words never part ways with deeds and that the gist of a matter not be substituted with the form. This is one of the most important reserves of improving our socialist democracy.

An advanced socialist society has been built in the Soviet Union. This means that such a stage of maturity of society has been attained that in all fields of life the advantages of socialism are fully manifest. A high level of socialist democratism is an organic part of these social relations.

The CPSU, the most experienced detachment of the international communist movement, is the inspirer and organizer of progress in Soviet society; it is its leading force and vanguard. Because Soviet communists will be tackling even more complex tasks of communist construction, the role of the party will grow further. This will on no account lead to a restriction, but, on the contrary, to a still more profound and higher level of socialist democracy.

Every book tells something about its author. The selected speeches and articles of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov vividly reveals his personality, his human qualities and political skills, his capabilities as organizer, his theoretical thoughts and ideas, and his principled, but at the same time sensitive approach to people.

The anthology of his articles provides our reader with a great wealth of knowledge and experience, which will become an inspiration for practical application in the conditions of our society in the interest of improving and developing Czechoslovak socialist economy, culture, and other spheres of social life. The reading of this book is highly useful and topical. It is imbued with confidence arising from the profound conviction that the strength of social progress in invincible.

## FURTHER SOVIET PRESS REPORTAGE ON ANDROPOV WORKS

WA061358 [Editorial Report] The 5 January editions of Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Second Edition, TRUD, and KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, and the 6 January editions of SELSKAYA ZHIZN and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA First Edition all carry the TASS report on the RUDE PRAVO review of the Andropov anthology. The 5 January 84 PRAVDA version of the TASS report was published in the Eastern Europe section of the 5 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pp F 1-3.

## COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON USSR VISIT OF GDR'S FISCHER

PM051715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Communique on the 3-4 Jan visit to the USSR by GDR Foreign Minister and SED Central Committee member Oskar Fischer with the IZVESTIYA headline: "On the Visit to the USSR by O. Fischer, Member of the SED Central Committee and GDR Foreign Minister"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, O. Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and foreign minister of the GDR, paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union 3-4 January 1984.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and O. Fischer during which questions of developing the fraternal relations between the two states and topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

It was noted with satisfaction that the all-round cooperation between the USSR and the GDR, whose linchpin is the unshakable unity of the CPSU and the SED and their loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is improving and gaining increasing scope with every passing year. The friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two states' peoples reliably serve the cause of socialism and peace and promote the successful resolution of the tasks of socialist and communist building set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress.

The consistent implementation of the accords reached by the two countries' leaders during the May 1983 official friendly visit to the USSR by a GDR party-state delegation headed by E. Honecker is of prime importance for the further expansion and deepening of mutual links in all spheres.

The conviction was expressed that the two states' fraternal alliance, which is one of the most important factors in peace and security on the European Continent, will invariably continue to strengthen.

The USSR and the GDR, together with the other socialist states, will contribute in every possible way to consolidating the socialist community's unity and cohesion and strengthening its economic and defense might. They see this as the decisive precondition for thwarting imperialism's aggressive plans and strengthening world peace.

The sides were united in their assessment of the international situation and the reasons for the continuing growth of tension. Proclaiming a "crusade" against socialism as a social system, the present American Administration is trying to transfer ideological contradictions to the sphere of interstate relations and to transform the struggle of ideas into a military struggle. This is an irresponsible approach to international affairs.

Washington's aggressive militarist course threatens not only the peoples of the socialist countries but also all the peoples of the world. The increasingly frequent attempts by the United States and some other NATO countries to interfere in the internal affairs of other states by means of arms are exacerbating the world situation even further.

The sides emphasized that the development of events demands from Warsaw Pact member-states and all peace-loving forces enhanced vigilance and persistent actions aimed at averting the threat of war.

The sides paid special attention to questions pertaining to the European Continent, where a dangerous situation is now taking shape as a result of the wrecking by the U.S. Administration of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms in Europe and the start of the siting of new U.S. missiles in a number of West European countries. It is a matter of an attempt to disrupt in favor of the United States and NATO the equilibrium of military forces, including nuclear forces, which prevails here between the North Atlantic bloc and the Warsaw Pact and which for many years now has objectively served the cause of European security and stability.

Having embarked on this course, the present U.S. Administration has been the instigator of a new, dangerous round of the arms race in Europe. The deployment on West European soil of new U.S. nuclear missiles is a blow to the spirit of Helsinki and seriously hampers the continuation of the all-European process.

The sides were unanimous in their assessment of the role of the governments of the FRG and the other NATO countries which have made their territories available for the installation of U.S. missiles. By this act they, together with the U.S. Administration, have assumed a grave responsibility for raising the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe.

O. Fischer emphasized the the GDR fully supports Yu.V. Andropov's statement of 24 November 1983 and the decisions adopted by the Soviet leadership in connection with the appearance in West Europe of the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles. This statement testifies to the Soviet Union's resolve to give a fitting reply to the provocative militarist policy of the United States and the NATO bloc and to reliably protect the socialist community's security.

The participants in the talks especially pointed out that the socialist countries' countermeasures to the siting of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons will be adequate to meet the additional threat created by those weapons. The socialist community states are not striving for military superiority. They will not, however, allow anyone to gain superiority over them.

The Soviet side reaffirmed that if the United States and the other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation prevailing prior to the start of the siting of U.S. missiles, the Soviet Union will also be prepared to do this. In this case the proposals submitted earlier by the USSR on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms in Europe would again come into force and the USSR's unilateral pledges in this sphere would be reactivated.

O. Fischer declared that the GDR fully shares this just position of the Soviet Union's.

The USSR and the GDR do not consider that Europe is doomed to march along the road of growing tension and increasing military danger. They will counter such a development with every means at their disposal. Even under the conditons of the more complicated situation, the socialist countries remain loyal to their principled course of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, the course of halting the arms race and freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

The sides firmly intend to strive persistently for the implementation of the well known proposals by the socialist countries set out in the Warsaw Pact members' Prague Declaration and also at the Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures from the socialist countries. Special significance attaches to the proposal on concluding a treaty between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations and to the proposal that all the nuclear powers which have not yet done so assume a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The implementation of these proposals would be an outstanding contribution to improving the political climate in the world and would accord with the vital interests of ensuring European and international security.

A high assessment was made of the Declaration on the Condemnation of Nuclear War and the resolutions on freezing nuclear arms and preventing an arms race in outer space which have been adopted by the UN General Assembly. These major political documents express the will of the people to protect the prime human right, the right to life.

Attaching great importance to the forthcoming Stockholm Conference on Measures to Strengthen Confidence and Security and on Disarmament in Europe, the sides expressed the hope that its work will be businesslike and constructive. The USSR and the GDR will consistently uphold at the conference the line aimed at easing tension and reaching appropriate accords.

The sides expressed profound concern at the serious deterioration in the situation in the Near East caused by Israel's aggressive policy and the expanding U.S. armed interference in the Arab states' affairs. The strengthening of the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance is aimed at ensuring imperialism's hegemony in that region and poses a threat to peace and security.

The Soviet Union and the GDR declare their solidarity with the Syrian, Lebanese, Palestinian, and other Arab peoples struggling for their independence and against the expansionist schemes of the United States and Israel. They will continue to strive for the United States and Israel. They will continue to strive for the speediest achievement of an all-embracing, just settlement of the Near East problem with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The sides resolutely condemned the piratical U.S. attack on Grenada and the arbitrariness and violence committed by the occupiers against its people. They firmly advocate an end to the subversive U.S. actions against Nicaragua and to the attempts at blackmail and threats against Cuba.

The sides condemned the aggressive actions of the Pretoria regime against Angola and other African states. They again declared their full support for the national liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and called for the speediest implementation of the UN resolutions on granting independence to Namibia.

The USSR and the GDR intend to continue to cooperate most closely in the international arena.

The talks demonstrated the complete unity of the sides' views on all questions under discussion.

## JARUZELSKI HAILS 'RELIABLE ALLIANCE' WITH USSR

PM051243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "W. Jaruzelski Interview"]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jan -- The PAP agency has reported that Polish television has broadcast an interview with W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. In response to journalists' request that he describe the international situation, W. Jaruzelski said in particular: The situation is indeed dangerous. But there are sufficiently great and reliable forces with chances of barring the way to war. Poland belongs to these forces. That is a great historical gain. Our country has secure borders, which had not been the case for 1,000 years, and it has a reliable alliance and friendship with our great Soviet neighbor. Poland is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

If to this we add the movements for peace throughout the world and natural fear in the face of war experienced by a tremendous proportion of the Western public, then all this enables us to look at these questions calmly. But calm in no way means carelessness. Today's means of warfare are so dangerous that the growth of tension and any adventurist undertakings, such as the deployment of the U.S. missiles in West Europe -- all this potentially creates an increasing threat, W. Jaruzelski stressed.

## ROMANOV DELEGATION ARRIVAL IN NUERNBERG NOTED

LD051154 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Nuernberg January 5 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Grigoriy Romanov has arrived here today to attend the seventh congress of the German Communist Party.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by vice-chairman of the German Communist Party Hermann Gautier, members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the party board.

## DKP CONGRESS SESSION 6 JAN OPENING REPORTED

LD060832 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Nuernberg January 6 TASS -- The 7th congress of the German Communist Party [DKP] opened here today. On the agenda of the Nuernberg forum of the German Communist Party are issues of further struggle of West German communists for peace, against the arms race, for the vital interests of the country's working people. The congress' motto is "Peace Must Triumph. Our Demand: Jobs Instead of Missiles."

Over 800 delegates and guests from the Federal Republic, and representatives from more than 40 fraternal communist and workers' parties, and national liberation movements are taking part in the congress.

Herbert Mies, chairman of the party, will deliver today a report of the GCP Executive.

### Mies Speech Cited

LD060952 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Nuernberg January 6 TASS -- In defiance of the will of a majority of the people and national interests of the FRG, contrary to common sense, the U.S. Administration supported by the West German Government has started the deployment of new nuclear missiles in the FRG's territory, Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP], said in his report at the seventh congress.

In giving consent to the deployment of American "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in the FRG, the ruling conservative-liberal coalition has disregarded the will of the country's people, the numerous constructive proposals of the USSR and of the other socialist states in the field of disarmament. The danger of a nuclear war starting from the FRG's territory has become greater than any time before, the reporter said.

The deployment of missiles further inflates the FRG's military budget, is conducive in the cut in the social programmes and the programme to combat unemployment. It is a breach of the FRG's treaty with the socialist countries, and the Final Helsinki Act.

It is incompatible with the FRG's contractual commitment to pursue a policy of disarmament and goodneighborliness. The deployment of new nuclear weapons signals a serious complication of relations with the GDR, as by their consent to "rearmament" Bonn's political figures are now erecting a nuclear fence between the two German states. At last, the deployment of missiles is in conflict with the FRG's fundamental law, as it turns the country into a nuclear hostage of Reagan's policy of confrontation, violence and anti-communist "crusade".

Thus the FRG has become the edge of the Pentagon's nuclear spear, the chairman of the German Communist Party said. The U.S. attack against Grenada, the reporter went on to say, is evidence that Washington's policy today is nothing else but an expression of imperialism's expansionist, aggressive and adventurist gist. This is a shameless policy of crude force giving the lie to all claims that the USA is steering a course for some "peace in conditions of freedom" and "defence of human rights", that the USA is allegedly the "defender" of the FRG.

The socialist community of states is today a force, which acting in cooperation with all the other peace forces -- the international working class and anti-imperialist movement, millions of peace champions, is capable of preventing the unleashing by imperialism of a world nuclear war, Herbert Mies pointed out.

Herbert Mies said that the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for their national and social liberation is in essence a struggle against the forces of imperialism and war. The attempt at halting by force the process of national and social liberation of the peoples of Caribbean, Latin America and the Middle East is historically doomed to a failure.

The reporter said that the "economic upsurge" promised to the population of the FRG by the ruling conservative CDU, CSU and FDP coalition turned in the past year into a fresh increase in unemployment, a drop in the real pay of the workers, a cut in the social funds, including in appropriations on education, pensions and production training of young people. Simultaneously the tragedy of the workers and peasants, of ruined middle and small entrepreneurs is accompanied with an enrichment of the monopolies, whose profits grew 15 per cent in a number of industries.

The struggle for peace and jobs, the reporter said in conclusion, is inseparably linked with the struggle against the political development of the FRG to the right, against the encroachments upon the democratic freedoms, which were proclaimed in the Constituion, and against the attempts of the reaction at reviving Nazi ideology in the country.

## ALLIES TO FEEL 'BURDEN' OF U.S. ECONOMIC BOOM

LD051359 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 5 TASS -- TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

Thunder clouds are gathering on the economic horizon of Western Europe. The dollar rate sharply went up again in the first days of the new year to reach record levels against the leading West European currencies. The reason: increased interest rates for bank credits in the USA. These rates are pushed upwards by huge federal budget deficits created by enormous military expenditures of the Washington administration.

It is not concealed in the USA that no lowering of interest rates should be expected at least before the presidential election to be held in November this year. Charles Schultz, former chairman of the economic council under President Carter, believes that still higher interest rates may be forthcoming. The administration intends to go full steam ahead with arms manufacture whatever the budget deficits.

It should not be forgotten that by artifically raising interest rates the Washington administration attracts foreign investments to the USA to finance the American economy, to stop gaps in the budget and shift a part of its militaristic burden to its allies.

The USA looks set to continue to try to solve its problems at the expense of Western Europe. Thus in 1982 high bank rates helped the USA pump out 42 billion dollars from Western Europe, the money the Europeans badly needed themselves. To this should be added tens of billions of dollars that went to the USA last year. Washington intends to use the same method to pump out (according to its own estimates) 60 billion more dollars from Western Europe.

For the latter this creates the danger of stalemate in production and the further growth of unemployment which already runs into many millions. The benefits accruing to West European exports from a high dollar rate will be more than offset by the growing costs of imports for which Western Europe pays in dollars. It was evidently this unceremonious policy of Washington that made the British FINANCIAL TIMES say that in major economic matters it is not so clear today that Britain and the USA have "common interests". THE NEW YORK TIMES predicts a clash between the USA and Western Europe, unseen since the thirties. It is hardly possible to add anything to this, the commentator says.

## FINLAND'S KOIVISTO GREETS USSR STATE, PARTY

PM060959 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 December 1983 carries on page 7 the following text of a message addressed to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium by the Finnish President Mauno Koivisto:

"Allow me to express my warm gratitude for the congraulations you have sent me and the Finnish people in connection with the 66th anniversary of the proclamation of Finland's independence.

"I fully share your assessment of the significance of friendship and goodneighborliness between our countries as expressed in your congratulatory telegram. An important event in this respect marked the year that is drawing to a close: The term of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance was again extended by 20 years. This convincingly emphasizes both countries' strong will to continue and develop our mutual relations on the basis which has been tested in practice for 35 years and which corresponds to both countries' fundamental interests.

"I wish the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet people much success in 1984."

On the same page the paper also carries the following text of a message addressed to the USSR Council of Ministers by the Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa:

"Allow me to express cordial gratitude for the congratulations addressed to me personally and to the Finnish Government in connection with Finland's Independence Day.

"We highly value the good-neighborly relations between Finland and the Soviet Union and share your assessment of them, contained in your telegram. Ways of developing these relations have again been defined for a long period to come through the extension this year of the term of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance. This creates a good basis for the further development of our links in all spheres and will continue to serve as proof that large-scale cooperation is possible and mutually advantageous not only in trade and economic spheres but also in other spheres when the sides understand and take into account each other's main interests.

"On my own behalf and on behalf of the Finnish Government, I wish the USSR Council of Ministers success in 1984."

## U.S. 'GLOBALIZING' OF MIDEAST 'CONFLICT' DISCUSSED

PM041406 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Academician Ye. Primakov: "Near East: Time Is Pressing"]

[Text] The Near East wound has been bleeding for many years, widening and infecting increasingly large areas. Recently Lebanon has become one of the most dangerous spots in the world. Who is responsible for the fact that events in the Near East are not amendable to settlement? Why is a constant and real threat to genocide for many people inhabiting the region, a threat to world peace, persisting?

All Near East practice in recent years attests that it is U.S. policy which is creating the environment in which Israeli expansionism can exist and develop. This is ensured primarily by direct supplies of U.S. arms to Tel Aviv. Incidentally, it was precisely after it perpetrated the act of aggression against Lebanon and, despite the UN Security Council resolutions, refused to withdraw its troops from occupied Lebanese territory, that the United States supplied Israel with a record quantity of arms and credits for military purposes.

At the same time -- and very close attention must also be paid to this -- the U.S. political and military approach toward Near East problems gives Israel a free hand in steering its expansionist course and consequently impedes the stabilization of the situation in the Near East on a long-term, fair basis. Back in late 1973 the United States began to steer a line toward separate deals, setting them directly against an overall settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger, cynically writes in his memoirs that even the convening of the Geneva conference in late 1973 was for the United States "merely a means of harnessing together all interested sides for one symbolic act and then ensuring that each could pursue his own separate course."

This policy reached its climax in the separatist Camp David agreement between As-Sadat's Egypt and Israel -- an agreement prepared by the United States in 1978. When, after a while, the deal implemented with such pomp began to show signs of degeneration and its expansion through separate talks between Israel and other Arab countries was deadlocked, the "Reagan initiative" was born. It was designed to breathe life into the Camp David pact.

U.S. actions aimed at dislodging one Arab country after another from the ranks of active resistance to Israeli expansionism obviously made an overall settlement more remote.

The task of ensuring important military-political positions for the United States in the Near East is connected with the intensification of the process of separate solutions. This was reflected in the establishment and gradual expansion of U.S. military presence in the region.

It may be considered that an entire system for this presence is being created, consisting of several elements.

One element is the immediate result of the Camp David deal. As is well known, in connection with the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, a battalion of the 82d U.S. Airborne Division was stationed on Sinai to "control" the Egyptian-Israeli border. But the 82d Division is a shock unit of the "U.S. Rapid Deployment Force" and its actual "deployment" according to scenarios published in the U.S. press, provides for the preliminary landing of a battalion of this division. Thus the Camp David deal ensured the constant consolidation of the United States on Sinai, in precisely those sectors where the borders of Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia meet.

Another element of the system of U.S. military presence in the Near East consists of the U.S. Marines in Lebanon, there under the screen of the "Multinational Force." It is clear now that they were brought into the country by no means for a brief period, as the White House loudly announced. The U.S. Marines are regularly replaced by "fresh" assault troops on board U.S. warships close to Lebanese shores. The battalion of Marines has been "strengthened" by an enormous U.S. naval armada, and 300 warships which in no way form part of the concept of the "Multinational Force."

Under the Reagan administration, the U.S. "hunt for bases" in various Near Eastern countries has been stepped up, as has the practice of conducting joint maneuvers with the armies of "friendly" states during which the Pentagon tries to develop a future theater of military operations.

Actually, the U.S. military efforts -- and in the Near East this is the first time in postwar years that this has happened reaching such dimensions -- are already focused directly on the struggle against the national patriotic forces of Lebanon and Syria courageously repelling the U.S.-Israeli attacks.

The measures aimed at ensuring permanent U.S. military presence in the Near East have two functions. On the one hand, they serve the implementation of the strategic concept which the U.S. defense secretary has defined as preparing tough confrontation with the Soviet Union at the global level and regional level simultaneously. On the other hand, they are designed to paralyze the Arab states' efforts to eliminate the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression, to step up the centrifugal forces in the Arab world, and to shore up Israeli expansionism.

The culmination of the U.S. course toward "globalizing" the Arab-Israeli conflict was the drafting of the U.S.-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation concluded during the visit to Washington early in December 1983 by Israel's new prime minister, Shamir, and Defense Minister Arens. The clothing of "impartiality," and "equidistance" which U.S. Near East policy had donned throughout the seventies and early eighties was cynically discarded.

In 1981 the United States had already signed a similar agreement with Israel on one occasion; but then it was frozen after Tel Aviv's decision to annex the Golan Heights, which belong to Syria. The point is not that the United States tried to "morally dissociate itself" from Israel's overt expansionism. Washington evidently feared that association with Israel at that acute period would spoil the U.S. "game" in the Arab world. In late 1983 the United States, changing tactics, placed its main emphasis on a trial of strength in Lebanon and the Near East region as a whole. Under the new conditions it has set about the definitive formulation of very close military-political ties with Israel in the form of a strategic alliance.

The agreement included the creation of a joint military committee (for the constant coordination of the two countries' military efforts), the holding of maneuvers (to rehearse practical skills and joint U.S. and Israeli military operations), and the stockpiling of U.S. armaments and munitions on Israeli territory (to all appearances for swift additional injections into the Israeli war machine in the event of war with the Arab states).

Of course, this agreement curtails opportunities for U.S. maneuvering in the Arab world, even in countries with so-called conservative regimes. Egyptian President Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan have sharply criticized the United States. The Saudi press has adopted a critical tone with respect to U.S. policy in the Near East. In an attempt to dash this wave, Reagan sent messages, to the leaders of a number of "friendly" Arab states and dispatched U.S. Secretary of State Shultz to the Near East. But U.S. "explanations" could not conceal the fact that the U.S. strategic alliance with Israel is becoming a powerful incentive to the activation of Israel's anti-Arab and primarily anti-Syrian plans.

The United States has frequently asserted that it has some kind of "right" to monopolize the process of a political settlement in this region because it professes a "neutral" attitude toward the conflicting sides. U.S. practice in Lebanon alone shows the worth of all these phony assurances.

At the very start of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon a U.S. envoy arrived in Damascus and assured the Syrian leadership that Israel had no intention of attacking Syrian positions in the Al-Biqa' Valley. Yet just hours later they were attacked by Israeli bombs and missiles.

In trying to persuade the Palestinian leadership to leave the Lebanese capital with its fighters during the Israeli seige of Beirut in the summer of 1982, the U.S. representatives, acting on instructions from the White House, gave written guarantees for the safety of the Palestinian civilians in camps on Lebanese territory. The ink on the text of the U.S. assurances had not even dried before Israel had organized a bloodbath in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila which shook the whole world.

Foisting on Lebanon the 17 May 1983 agreement with Israel, the United States persuaded Lebanese President A. al-Jumayyil that it would ensure the withdrawal of Israeli troops from that country's territory within 3 months. But the occupiers' troops are there to this day and are showing no signs of wanting to leave Lebanon.

As for linking the Israeli interventionists' departure with the problem of evacuating the Syrian troops, this approach is without foundation. There is the UN Security Council resolution on the unreserved and unconditional withdrawal of Tel Aviv's troops from Lebanon -- the United States also voted for these decisions. The Israeli troops perpetrated an act of overt aggression -- the intervention against Lebanon. But the Syrian troops were brought into the country as part of the pan-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon at the request of the Lebanese Government and the decision of an Arab summit conference. The Syrian leadership has frequently stressed its readiness to withdraw its troops if the Israeli interventionists withdraw unconditionally from Lebanon.

President Reagan linked the sending of the U.S. Marine battalion into Lebanon with the evacuation of the Palestinians from Beirut and promised to withdraw the Marines immediately. This promise was also a false one.

The U.S. representatives acting in the U.S. President's name in Lebanon promised President al-Jumayyil before he left for the United States that they would revise at least some of the articles of the 17 May 1983 agreement with Israel which was foisted on Lebanon -- an agreement which is rejected one way or another by the entire Lebanese population. President al-Jumayyil arrived in the United States and was told in the White House that the agreement was inviolate, because that was what Israel demanded.

The destructive U.S. stance is manifested in concentrated form in the U.S. attitude toward the Palestinian problem. Every sane person understands that the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be settled without its solution. That is the core of the conflict. The solution of the Palestinian problem consists of granting the Palestinian people the right to self-determination. The United States is not only denying this right by all its practical activity but is also doing everything possible to weaken the Palestinian forces struggling for national self-determination.

Of course, we cannot abstract ourselves from the contradictions existing within the Palestinian movement itself and the sometimes acute differences between the PLO and individual Arab countries. But surely it is not these contradictions and differences which are blocking the solution of the Palestinian question, as the Western press sometimes tries to suggest? Surely it is a matter of the policy of the United States, which is refusing to recognize the PLO's right to represent its people in a Near East settlement and the Palestinians' right to determine their own destiny?

The Soviet Union has always proceeded from the premise that there is a real opportunity for an overall solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the interests of all peoples inhabiting the region.

Considering this, it is essential to seek:

-- the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories;
-- the implementation of the Palestinian people's legitimate right to self-determination, all the way to the creation of their own independent state;
-- the safeguarding of the security and independent existence of all states and peoples of the Near East -- this naturally applies to the Palestinian people and to Israel.

Essentially there is already a broad international consensus on the question of the principles of a settlement, as was shown, in particular, by the resolution of the 38th UN General Assembly session adopted by an overwhelming majority. The resolution also supported the idea of the mechanism which should serve the implementation of these just principles. An international conference on the Near East under UN auspices with the participation of all sides involved including, naturally, the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine -- should be this mechanism.

Considering Washington's obstructionist policy, it is harder today than it was yesterday to achieve a just settlement in the Near East. But it will be harder tomorrow than today. Time is pressing.

## U.S. 'MILITARY EFFORTS' 'AGGRAVATING' MIDEAST

PM051349 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jan 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent A. Shalnev dispatch: "Gambling on Force"]

[Text] Washington, 4 Jan -- After meeting with his special Middle East representative, Donald Rumsfeld, President Reagan has announced that the former will be leaving immediately for another shuttle trip to the countries in that region.

The White House is trying to create the impression that this trip marks to all intents and purposes a qualitatively new stage in the development of U.S. Near East policy, particularly in its policy regarding Lebanon. Reporting on Rumsfeld's mission, Reagan emphasized in every way possible the "diplomatic" thrust of Washington's efforts, which, in his words, are supposedly aimed at "securing greater stability in Lebanon and the withdrawal of all foreign troops." In addition, it was stated that the President and his special envoy "exchanged fresh ideas on diplomatic initiatives" in the region during their meeting.

In fact, these kinds of demagogic statements pursue purely propagandist aims and are designed to neutralize the growing demands in the United States for a fundamental reexamination by the White House of its aggressive policy in the Near East. Many sensible Americans fear that this course may embroil the United States in another Vietnam-type armed adventure. Even the Pentagon has, in point of fact, had to recognise that by stressing "military efforts rather than diplomacy" the administration is merely aggravating tension in Lebanon and, consequently, in the Near East as a whole.

Sharp criticism is being heard on Capitol Hill, where an increasing number of legislators are demanding the U.S. Marines' immediate withdrawal from Lebanon. AP reports that influential Republican Senator C. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has also joined in these demands. According to AP, he has expressed grave doubts about the Marines playing a "constructive role" in Lebanon, as the White House assures they are, and has warned that the U.S. military presence on Lebanese territory threatens to exacerbate the situation in that country.

This has also been pointed out by Tip O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, who has emphasized that President Reagan must reexamine his approach to the Lebanese problem as soon as possible.

People in Washington are also drawing attention to the Syrian Government's decision to release the pilot of the American plane shot down at the beginning of December by the air defense facilities of the Syrian contingent of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. The White House has not been able to pass over in silence this Syrian act of goodwill aimed at creating an atmosphere which may promote the American troops' withdrawal from Lebanon. After his meeting with Rumsfeld, Reagan stated that he "appreciates and values this move," but then immediately made it clear that the former course on Lebanon will be adhered to. According to a statement by a White House spokesman, Reagan did not even raise the question of the U.S. Marines' withdrawal from Lebanon during his meeting with Rumsfeld. The White House spokesman stated bluntly that no change in U.S. policy should be expected.

It is also noteworthy that, simultaneous with Rumsfeld's "diplomatic mission," U.S. Navy Secretary J. Lehman is heading for the Near East, where he will visit Marine positions in Lebanon and the American warships cruising off the Lebanese coast. Although they prefer to communicate nothing about the aims of Lehman's trip, it is clear that it is directly linked to the administration's general directives on "stepping up America's military role" in the region.

## ARAB DISUNITY, MIDEAST 'CRISIS' VIEWED

PM051602 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Will Words be Followed by Deeds?"]

[Text] Egyptian President H. Mubarak has called it a "catastrophe." He was referring to the agreement recently reached in Washington to raise U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" to a higher level. I went recently to the Near East and saw for myself that just such an adverse reaction to the further strengthening of the U.S.-Israeli military alliance could be observed among Arabs everywhere. Nevertheless, this did not prevent Egyptian Foreign Minister K.H. 'Ali some time later from declaring "satisfaction" at the explanations obtained from the White House regarding the strengthening of U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" or his "understanding" of U.S. conduct. When the latest, the 38th, UN General Assembly session adopted a resolution condemning this anti-Arab alliance, the Egyptian and Lebanese representatives refused to act as co-sponsors.

Putting it bluntly, this is by no means the worst indication of the state of affairs in the Arab world or above all of the Arabs' collective and individual attitude toward the policy of aggression and expansion pursued by the United States and Israel in close coordination and cooperation with one another. Almost complete unanimity was shown here, moreover. On the overwhelming majority of other instances the Arab world is sharply divided -- using Western terminology -- into so-called radical and moderate countries which occupy corresponding positions with regard to the course pursued by the U.S.-Israeli alliance. Whereas the former are fully resolved to vigorously oppose it, the latter are still counting on being able somehow to "appease" U.S. imperialism and persuade it to consider not only Israeli interests but also some Arab interests in its Near East policy.

I cannot recall a single instance in the entire history of the Arab-Israeli crisis when the policy of "appeasing" Washington brought the Arab world the desired results. On the contrary, it led and still leads to an increase in the isolation of and deepening of the split among the Arabs which the "strategic allies," the United States and Israel, have been skillfully exploiting so as to implement their criminal plans in the region. You do not have to look far for examples -- it is enough to look at what has been happening in Lebanon in recent years. In June 1982 Israel, actively supported by the United States, launched a war against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and occupied southern Lebanon -- one-third of Lebanon's territory. Then the United States took direct part in this aggression and now the U.S. and Israeli allies are essentially waging an undeclared war against the Lebanese, Palestinian, and Syrian peoples.

And what of the Arabs? They, of course, condemned Israel's intervention against Lebanon. Nevertheless, the U.S.-Israeli aggression continues and the United States is using this fact to constantly build up its mailed fist in the Lebanon region creating a direct threat to the security and independence of the remaining Arab countries. Furthermore, the Arabs unanimously proclaimed the PLO to be the Palestinian Arab people's sole legitimate representative and this move met with the broadest international recognititon. On this basis the pan-Arab summit conference in Fes drew up the principles for a Near East settlement and among its main aims put forward demands for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all the Arab lands occupied since 1967 and for the restoration of the Palestinians' legitimate national rights including the right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state.

Behind the scenes, however, some "moderate" Arab regimes are using all kinds of truths and lies to induce the PLO leadership to adopt the "Reagan plan" for the resolution of the Palestinian problem even though this "plan" does not envisage the creation of a Palestinian state even in the longest term, does not recognize the PLO, and is essentially a continuation of the Camp David policy unanimously condemned by all pan-Arab summit conferences since 1978. That is why they, out of necessity, are playing up to Cairo which, as a participant in Camp David, is trying to urge other Arab countries onto this path. But experience shows that separate deals in the Near East end with the Israeli military presence being replaced by a U.S. military presence, which is unacceptable to the countries of this region and to adjacent states.

Unfortunately the Arab-Israeli crisis is by no means the only source of the division that we are now seeing in the Arab world. Regardless of the causes preventing the cohesion and unity of the Arab world, however, this situation ultimately opens the way to a further offensive by the U.S. and Israeli "strategic allies" against the Arabs' positions and facilitates the implementation of their imperialist policy in the region. Take, for example, the already four-year-old Iraq-Iran war toward which some Arab countries have conflicting attitudes. It is no longer a secret to anyone that this conflict has nothing to do with the interests of either the Iraqi or Iranian peoples and the main point now is not one of who started it and why. The main task is to end this bloodshed as quickly as possible and to persuade the opposing sides to reach a peaceful solution of the disputes existing between the two states at the negotiating table. A number of international initiatives have recently been undertaken to this end, including those by the UN Security Council and the Nonaligned Movement. Iraq has accepted them and recently in conversation with me in Baghdad, Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister T. 'Aziz reaffirmed the Iraqi Government's readiness for a cease-fire and the beginning of peace talks.

However, all this has still found no response in Tehran which continues to adhere to the slogan "War to a victorious end." Why? It is hard to give a simple answer to this question although a great deal can be explained by the internal political changes currently taking place in Iran characterized by an offensive by right-wing forces. It must be clear that the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war provides the Reagan administration with a reason to systematically escalate its military preparations and interference in the Persian Gulf region in which Israel is becoming increasingly actively involved in the role of a "strategic ally."

Without a doubt, the Arab world is a community of states extremely diverse in their political and socioeconomic structure. A host of characteristic contradictions and disputes exists both within these countries and between them. It seems, nevertheless, that the Arabs have quite a lot of the kind of problems that their leaders invariably call pan-Arab. They include above all the liberation of the Arab lands occupied by Israel, the restoration of the Palestinian people's violated national rights, and the rebuffing of America's hegemonist ambitions which are a direct threat to peace and the security and independence of every Arab country. It would seem that for the successful solution of these difficult and complex tasks the Arabs could and should pool their efforts having put all the rest behind them.

It is from this point that I would like to view the resolution adopted by the 38th UN General Assembly Session condemning the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance" and in the formulation of which the Arab countries demonstrated an almost complete unanimity, although it must be said that the Arabs have not been lacking in the past, either, in the matter of adopting unanimous resolutions. Let us hope that this time they will succeed in backing it up by concrete deeds.

### SYRIAN SPEAKER HITS ISRAELI MIDEAST 'INCURSION'

LD052056 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus January 5 TASS -- Mahmud az-Zu'bi', speaker of the People's Council of Syria, has sent a message to the leaders of parliament of Arab and other states, holding the United States and Israel responsible for the extremely dangerous situation that has come to exist in the Middle East and that threatens world peace and international security.

He said that despite the fact that Israel's incursion into Lebanon has been sharply condemned by the U.N. Security Council and other international organizations, including the International Parliamentary Union, Tel Aviv is still keeping its troops on Lebanese soil. Moreover, there are also troops of the United States and its NATO allies staying in Lebanese territory as a result of the aggression.

The United States and Israel have forced Lebanon into signing a capitulatory agreement with Tel Aviv, which has deprived it of sovereignty and independence. Now President Reagan is putting forward new terms for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, which are designed to "legalize" Tel Aviv's domination over Lebanon.

Mahmud az-Zu'bi' criticized the latest stragegic agreement between Washington and Tel Aviv, saying it is directed against the interests of Arab nations and makes for higher tension in the region.

The escalation of military activities in Lebanon conforms with the Israeli leadership's plans of increasing its domination in the region and facilitates the conversion of Lebanese territory into an American military base which will be used to deal strikes at Arab states in order to establish American domination over them and protect mythical "vital interests" of Washington in the Middle East, the message said.

Latest statements by Israeli and American officials about a Syrian "threat" to the region can only be seen as paving the ground for another large-scale aggression against Syria, Mahmud az-Zu'bi' said.

### BA'LABAKK 'PIRATIC RAID' NEWEST ISRAELI 'CRIME'

LD051739 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Beirut January 5 TASS -- Yesterday's piratic raid by Israeli planes on the city of Ba'labakk in the Al-Biqa' Valley is assessed here as the biggest Tel Aviv aggression action since the intervention against Lebanon in June 1982. Over 100 people were killed and more than 400 others were wounded in that cruel bombing. Many people are missing. There are women, old people and children among victims of the raid. Entire residential quarters of Ba'labakk and its suburbs are in ruins. 30 houses, two schools, the city mosque were destroyed completely. Israeli pilots in cold blood dropped bombs on children who had gathered in schoolyards before the opening of classes.

Local political observers stress that this piratic raid was staged precisely at a time when the Lebanese Government approved the plan of ensuring security in the country and political parties and organizations came out for its support. The piratic raid of the Israeli military was staged after Syria had released a pilot of a U.S. plane that was shot down early in December. That decision of the Syrian Arab Republic has been received in the world as a manifestation of good will promoting the stabilisation of the situation and the easing of tension in the region.

The new bloody crime of the interventionists confirms Tel Aviv's striving to frustrate any efforts aimed at the normalisation of the situation in Lebanon.

Leaders of Lebanon's National Salvation Front called for the holding of a nationwide strike in memory of the victims of the Israeli air raid. This crime was committed with the knowledge of the United States which hampers in every way the liberation of Lebanon and the restoration of its national sovereignty, says the statement of the front.

Special envoy of the U.S. President in the Middle East Donald Rumsfeld arrived in Beirut. It is noted in the local political circles that visits of U.S. emissaries to countries of the region are accompanied as a rule by the intensification of the aggressive actions of the Israeli military and lead to the further aggravation of the situation in the Middle East. Acting in the framework of the anti-Arab U.S.-Israeli alliance Washington hopes by means of crude pressure on Lebanon to perpetuate its military presence in that long-suffering land.

## 'Most Destructive' Raid

LD051736 Moscow World Service in English 1510 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] On 4 January, Israeli planes carried out an air attack on the historical and religious center of Lebanon, the city of Ba'labakk. This is what our observer, Yuriy Soltan, writes:

The bombardment of the city and its outskirts lasted for more than an hour. Israeli airmen were not searching for military installations -- there are no such targets in the city -- they poured their bombs and shells on peaceful homes; schools, and a mosque; a cultural center and a Palestinian refugee camp were destroyed. According to preliminary estimates, more than 100 people were killed and more than 400 injured. The estimates are far from being final. The overcrowded hospitals of the city keep receiving the wounded. It's hard to tell how many more people, alive or dead, are buried under the debris. Rescue operations are going on.

Significantly, Israel launched its intimidation operation on the day when the Syrian Government decided on freeing the American pilot, Robert Goodman, whose plane had been brought down by anti-aircraft guns of the Syrian contingent staying in Lebanon as part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force. By deciding to release the war prisoner, the Syrian Government displayed genuine humanism, willingness to create an atmosphere conducive for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

And what was the reaction of the United States and its ally, Israel, to this act of goodwill? Two American jets immediately flew reconnaissance missions over the Syrian positions in the Al-Biqa' Valley and Israel, using the military equipment delivered by the United States, carried out an air raid on Ba'labakk, the most destructive air raid since Israel's invasion of Lebanon in the summer of 1982. This is the real worth of statements by the Reagan administration about the alleged intention to work for a peaceful settlement in Lebanon. This is how the strategic concord between Washington and Tel Aviv works in practice. Its real aim is to establish a political and military control over the Middle East with the help of aggression, terror, and murder.

## FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

LD050034 Moscow TASS in English 2352 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Tunis January 5 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Palestinian movement Fatah ended its work here.

In a statement circulated by the WAFA news agency the Fatah Central Committee confirmed its conplete allegiance to the decisions of the National Council of Palestine, the programme of the PLO and the decisions of the Arab summit meeting in Fes. The Fatah Central Committee holds that these documents must be at the basis of any Arab or international initiative aimed at the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The participants in the meetings rejected the Reagan plan and the Camp David plan of the administrative authonomy, assessing them as the camouflage of the attempts to annex the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza sector.

The Fatah Central Committee expressed gratitude to socialist countries and above all to the Soviet Union for the support for the Palestinian revolution.

## EGYPTIAN ATTITUDE NOT CHANGED SINCE CAMP DAVID

LD311911 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 31 Dec 83

[From "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] There has recently been more and more talk with increasing insistance on the importance of Egypt's return to the family of the Arab nations. This is a natural thing, because Egypt is the largest Arab country known for its progressive traditions in the past. People point out this fact in Egypt itself as well. The Egyptian official opposition points out that the essential condition for the country's return to the family of Arab nations must be the abrogation of the Camp David deal, because it was the very signing of it that led Egypt out of the League of Arab countries, the majority of which severed their diplomatic and other relations with Cairo.

They point out then that the Camp David deal brought numerous misfortunes upon the Arabs. It allowed Tel Aviv, for example, to launch its aggression on Lebanon; it inflicted great harm on the Palestinian resistance movement, and this is known very well in Cairo.

How can one explain Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's interview published in the Kuwaiti papers when it says that the Camp David agreements were a necessary step within Egypt's search for ways to peace in the Middle East and for recovering the occupied Arab territories. The interview pointed out that Egypt is of the opinion that the Camp David agreements accord with the Palestinians' interests. It was pointed out at the conclusion of the interview that Egypt will continue its (?commitment) to the Camp David agreements in the future.

This means that there has been no change in the attitude of the Egyptian leadership since the signing of the disgraceful deal at Camp David.

## EGYPTIAN 'NEW WAFD PARTY' REVIVAL REPORTED

PM051428 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada report: "Another Party"]

[Text] Cairo, 4 Jan -- The supreme administrative court of the Egyptian State Council has permitted a resumption of activity by the opposition New Wafd party.

This is a bourgeois liberal party which was established in 1978 as the heir to the old Wafd, an Egyptian nationalist party well known in the past. Its creation was evidence of the serious differences within ruling circles and the quest for alternatives to the As-Sadat regime. But under As-Sadat the New Wafd existed for only a few months. According to its leader F. Siraj ad-Din, the party, finding itself under strong pressure from the authorities, "froze" its activity. Last August, referring to the changed situation in the country, the New Wafd leadership announced a review of this decision, but at that time it received no support from the government commission on parties.

The court decision sums up the complex political reversals which accompanied the revival of the New Wafd.

There will now be six parties active in Egypt.

### Opposes 'Camp David Policy'

LD051741 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] In Egypt, the high administrative court of the Council of State allowed the New Wafd Party to resume its political activity. This is a new Egyptian opposition party and is the fifth party in Egypt.

The Egyptian Government has tried to stop the new party from resuming its activities, which oppose the Camp David policy of As-Sadat. This is despite the fact that the New Wafd Party represents influential bourgeoisie that work within national positions.

The most important common factor of all the Egyptian opposition parties is the demand to bring Egypt back to the path of independent national policy and to remove the suffocating U.S. guardianship. The opposition also calls for restoring national dignity, which will allow Egypt to return to the Arab family and to implement its appropriate role in the Arab struggle for national liberation. The patriotic forces in Egypt will never accept that the largest Arab country, sometimes against its own will because of its commitments that resulted from the Camp David accords, will play the role of assisting partner for the policy of neocolonialism and usurpation that is practiced by the new U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance in the Middle East.

The Egyptian opposition also opposes the open-door policy, which brought and is still bringing unlimited economic and social burdens for the Egyptians. It is a well-established fact that the shadow of hunger is increasing for many Egyptians. Because of the continuous increase in the cost of living, even vegetables, not to mention meat, are becoming hard to get for an increasing number of the Egyptians.

## ANGOLA'S ROBERTO HOLDEN VISITS U.S. FOR 'WEAPONS'

LD052318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1200 GMT 5 Jan 84

["With Washington's Encouragement and Support" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Jan (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Vasin writes:

Roberto Holden, head of the anti-Angolan terrorist band, has been received in Washington with emphasized hospitality. In the U.S. capital they consider him to be "their man." AS THE NEW YORK TIMES has admitted, for more than two decades Roberto has been receiving monetary rewards from American espionage for "regular services."

Having arrived in Washington, the paid agent of the CIA is not attempting to hide the purposes of his visit. In an interview published in THE WASHINGTON TIMES today he said he had come for "weapons and other material assistance."

Roberto's present visit to the United States has been undertaken at the very moment when South African brass-hats are widening the scale of their aggression against the People's Republic of Angola.

On Wednesday the UN Security Council met in urgent session to again discuss this question. The discussion shows again that the racist regime of Pretoria could not behave in such an impudent and provocative way were it not for the fact that it receives support and encouragement from Washington. The United States not only sends arms to the Republic of South Africa, which are used for aggression against Angola. The Reagan administration's "strategic cooperation" with the South African racialists also provides for coordination of subversive activity against the People's Republic of Angola by means of widespread support for reactionary bands.

The world community is deeply indignant over the escalation of aggression against Angola and demands that it immediately be ceased. And at the same time Washington demonstratively parades its close links with the terrorist Roberto. This is yet more evidence of the fact that international terrorism has been elevated by the present Washington administration to the status of the state policy of the United States.

## U.S. PROPAGANDA 'BLITZ' HITS CUBANS IN ANGOLA

LD041838 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 4 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow, January 4 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: With the United Nations Security Council opening a discussion of the South African aggression against Angola today, American propaganda has lauched a blitz to convince public opinion that it is the presence of a Cuban military contingent in Angola rather than Pretoria's aggression that is the initial cause of the explosive situation in southern Africa.

It is common knowledge, however, that the C.I.A.-planned South African aggression against Angola had begun long before first Cuban internationalists appeared on Angolan soil. On October 28, 1975, the racists' regular army, operating out of earlier captured bridgeheads in the Angolan province of Cunene, seized Mossamedes, the main port in southern Angola, and on November 7 it entered the major Angolan industrial centres Lobito and Benguela. On November 9 the enemy was just 26 kilometres away from the capital of Angola.

John Stockwell, who was then the C.I.A.'s chief of operations in Angola, admitted in his book called "In Search of Enemies" that the Pretoria regime and its Washington patrons had hoped to place in power in Luanda a venal neocolonialist regime with Roberto Holden and Jonas Savimbi at the head, to use their terrorist gangs to suppress the SWAPO movement in Namibia, and then to launch a crusade against other patriotic forces in the region. One can imagine the serious consequences which the fulfillment of that ominous plan could have had for all Africa.

It was in those conditions that Angola's first president, Agostinho Neto, asked friendly Cuba in full accordance with the U.N. Charter to help his country to repulse the external aggression. This help was given and was highly appreciated all over the world, including by the OAU and the vast majority of African countries.

Later the program of gradually withdrawing Cuban troops from Angola, which was drawn up, was frustrated again and again by continued acts of aggression against Angola by South Africa.

It was emphasized in the joint statement of the foreign ministers of Cuba and Angola of February 5, 1982, which contained an explicit answer to bourgeois propaganda insinuations about hidden motives for the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola: "The Cuban troops remain in the PRA to help prepare the People's Army for protecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Angola which is being subjected to threats and attacks by racist-ruled South Africa, imperialism, its mercenaries and puppets." In the future, it said, Cuban troops will be withdrawn by a decision of the sovereign Government of the PRA if the threat of any aggression or armed incursion into that country is removed.

The current, large-scale intrusion into Angola by racist-ruled South Africa, which hurled against Angola a 10,000-strong regular army and modern combat equipment received from the United States and other NATO countries, shows that this threat, far from having been removed, has grown even further.

In these conditions the clumsy attempts by American propaganda to pass a consequence for the cause and artificially to "link" the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with the granting of independence to Namibia are only playing into the hands of the South African aggressors. Responsibility for the racists' bloody crimes in Angola is shared with them by their Washington patrons.

## COMPARISON OF STATEMENT ON S. AFRICAN AGGRESSION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 6 January carries on page 4 a "TASS Statement" demanding an end to South African aggression against Angola. The PRAVDA version has been compared with the TASS English version published on page J 1 of the 5 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variation:

Second paragraph, antepenultimate line reads in PRAVDA:...are numerous victims among the civilian population... (substituting word)

## ANGOLAN, CONGOLESE LEADERS DISCUSS RSA, NAMIBIA

LD281042 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 28 Dec 83

[Text] Luanda December 28 TASS -- Angola is living through a difficult period in its development as South African racists, encouraged by the forces of international imperialism, are widening the scope of their barbarous aggression against it, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Workers' Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, said in the course of talks with Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labour Party and president of the People's Republic of the Congo, who is staying nere on an official friendly visit.

The regular South African Army, the Angolan leader said, has intruded into Angola to a depth of more than 200 kilometres. This incuresion by the Pretoria racists, he emphasized, aims to destablize the situation in Angola and force on it the will of the international imperialists. The imperialists and the reacists are also seeking to frustrate the process of decolonizing Namibia.

The question of granting independence to Namibia, Jose Eduardo dos Santos said, should be resolved on the basis of fulfilling the corresponding resolution of the U.N. Security Council. Ensuring independence and freedom to the Namibian people, he said, will facilitate the attainment of peace and calm in the south of the African Continent and will create real prerequisites for eliminating the disgraceful regime of apartheid.

## NEW NIGERIAN LEADER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD051908 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Lagos January 5 TASS -- The Nigerian leadership which came to power on December 31 of last year will concentrate the attention in its foreign policy on African problems, specifically questions of ultimate decolonisation of the continent, said chairman of the Nigerian Supreme Military Council Muhammadu Buhari. Speaking at the first press conference here today, the new head of state said that Nigeria is prepared to observe its international commitments, both bilateral and miltilateral ones, to continue maintaining with friendly countries the relations based on mutual respect, equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Touching upon the domestic policy of the military leadership, Muhammadu Buhari said that is aimed at restoring economy through the effective use of manpower and material resources so as to improve the life of all Nigerians. He said the Federal Military Government plans to work out the measures to cut government spending and ensure reasonable management of national resources, increase of the production of food, agricultural and petrochemical raw materials. It will try to end Nigeria's orientation at import and will exert the efforts to create the self-reliant economy.

## USSR GROUPS CONGRATULATE CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT

PM051225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Aristides Maria Pereira, secretary general of the African Independence Party Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands:

Dear Comrade Pereira!

We send you cordial congratulations on your 60th birthday.

You are known in the Soviet Union as an eminent African politician and loyal continuer of the cause of Amilcar Cabral.

Soviet people have deep sympathy for the Republic of Cape Verde Islands which consistently advocates peace and international cooperation and supports the people's just struggle against colonialism, racism, and apartheid. We value highly the efforts the Cape Verde leadership is making aimed at building a new society free from man's exploitation.

We wish you, Comrade Pereira, good health and great successes in your responsible party and state activity for the benefit of the Cape Verde people, in the interests of the freedom of Africa and the consolidation of Cape Verde-Soviet friendship and cooperation, and in the name of lasting peace and international security.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers

## MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE CITED

PM051540 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Independence"]

[Text] Maputo, 31 Dec -- The People's Republic of Mozambique supports the establishment of peace in southern Africa. This policy is a component of the general efforts by all progressive mankind struggling against aggressive imperialism which is responsible for the tragic events in the Near East, the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the invasion of Grenada, and the continuing aggression against Angola. This is mentioned in Mozambique President Samora Machel's New Year message.

Mozambique, the president pointed out, is broadening its relations with all countries on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in one another's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefit. The trips by Mozambique delegations to the fraternal socialist countries, including the USSR and the GDR, he noted, were an important contribution to strengthening international solidarity with our natural allies.

S. Machel stressed that the republic developed in 1983 against the backdrop of continuing terrorist actions by gangs of the so-called "national resistance movement." The reorganization of the country's armed forces made it possible to launch a broad and successful offensive against the national resistance movement's detachments which are supported and armed by the South African racist regime. More than 3,000 bandits were captured during combat operations. As a result road and rail transport have been normalised and peasants can cultivate their fields in a peaceful atmosphere.

In accordance with the fourth congress' decisions, areas sown to food crops have been increased and the cooperative movement has been further developed.

## DEMICHEV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CUBA

PM051527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] Soviet party and state delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, left Moscow for Havana on 4 January at the invitation of the Cuban leadership to take part in the ceremonial opening of the V.I. Lenin monument. The delegation includes CPSU Central Committee members P.P. Grishyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee, and K.F. Katushev, USSR ambassador to Cuba.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chariman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; G.Kh. Shakhnazarov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee section; and other officials. L. Soto, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

## STONE CENTRAL AMERICA TOUR 'PROPAGANDA TRICK'

LD052324 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1350 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] San Jose, 5 Jan (TASS) -- R. Stone, special representative of the U.S. President in Central America, who is making a routine tour of the countries of the region, visited Costa Rica and also met with the heads of the reactionary regimes of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador.

In the capitals of these countries, R. Stone tirelessly repeated that the United States "is genuinely striving for peace" in Central America and is "extremely concerned" at the explosive situation that has arisen in the region. He even asserted that Washington, allegedly, supports the efforts of the members of the Contadora Group of Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela, which are aimed at seeking a political settlement of the regional crisis.

Washington's demagogic tricks and the hyprocrisy of the most high-rankiig representatives of the administration no longer surprise anyone. That is why the Latin American public has assessed R. Stone's "peace-making" statements as a routine propaganda trick and an attempt to conceal Washington's real aims in this region.

Commenting on the present trip by Reagan's emissary, political observers note that it is by no means a coincidence that it is being made on the eve of the conference of the Contadora Group, which opens in Panama on Saturday with the participation of the foreign ministers of Central America and which will discuss specific proposals for achieving peace in the region. All the former peace initiatives of this group have, without exception, been blocked by the White House; and the basis of White House foreign policy is to stake on crude force.

## FRANCE, CUBA CP HIT U.S. CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

LD051039 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] Havana January 5 TASS -- The Communist Party of Cuba and the French Communist Party have condemned the militaristic policy of Washington, which is deploying new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The joint communique on the results of the visit to Cuba of General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais, which was published in the newspaper GRANMA, stresses that the United States is fully responsible for the new stage in the arms race, which threatens peace and security of the peoples of the world. The sides have declared for putting an end to the accumulation of death carrying weapons and for balanced arms cuts with due regard for the security interests of each side.

The Communist Party of Cuba and the French Communist Party have criticized the United states militaristic policy in Central America and the Caribbean, which as the statement points out, leads to a heightening of tensions and generates new conflicts. The sides have condemned the United States aggression against Grenada, which has demonstrated the aggressive essence of the United States policy and urged the democratic forces the world over to demand immediate withdrawal of the occupation troops from the island and the granting to the Grenadians the right to decide their destiny.

The sides point out that Washington is stepping up assistance to the CIA-guided Somocista gangs, is preparing a direct aggression against Nicaragua. They have urged the international community to prevent a U.S. adventure against the free republic and other countries of the region, to work for peace in Central America.

The Communist Party of Cuba and the French Communist Party hold that there are enough forces in the world capable of foiling U.S. imperialism's aggressive plans, but this takes takes concerted actions by all peace champions and freedom fighters. Both parties reaffirmed their striving to continue tireless activities for the sake of peace.

They declared their intention to strengthen inter-party ties in the interests of peace, the liberation struggle of the peoples and of socialism.

## VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES NEW CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD301555 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 30 Dec 83

[Text] Moscow December 30 TASS -- Member of the political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Vitaliy Vorotnikov received today the new ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in the Soviet Union, Lionel Soto Prieto.

They had a conversation which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

## IZVESTIYA CARRIES MORE SUPREME SOVIET SPEECHES

### Armenia's Sarkisyan

PM050947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 3

["Abridged" version of speech delivered by Deputy F.T. Sarkisyan (chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers) of Yerevan's 26 Commissars electoral okrug, Armenian SSR, at the 28 December afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum decisions and the speech of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, provide an in-depth, comprehensive analysis of the development of the Soviet economy and define the principle strategic tasks of the party and state for implementing the plans for 1984 and and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Comrades! In the fourth year of the 11th 5-Year Plan the Armenian SSR is faced with attaining new, higher targets in economic and social development. The further enhancement of work efficiency and quality will be ensured, above all, as a result of intensive growth factors and all possible economies and thrift.

At the same time, to resolve a number of questions the republic needs the assistance of the USSR Gosplan and certain union ministries and departments. We ask the USSR Gosplan and the appropriate ministries to consider once again the possibility of increasing the Armenian SSR's production volumes for industrial output for 1984.

The environment and inland reservoirs are being polluted owing to failure to resolve questions of utilizing discharges and waste of organic compounds -- which elicits just complaints from the population. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry does not take proper measures to fulfill the demands of the republic's sanitary inspection organs. It seems to us that the Ministry of the Chemical Industry must resolve these questions cardinally and as quickly as possible.

By the end of 1985 it is proposed to complete measures to modernize and extend the system of main gas pipelines with a view to additionally supplying the Transcaucasian republics, including the Armenian SSR, with up to 7 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year. To receive gas in the aforesaid quantities it is necessary to carry out urgent work on the modernization and enlargement of the republic's existing has distribution networkds. However, the draft plan for 1984 does not provide for the allocation of capital investments for these purposes.

Under conditions of complex high mountain terrain it is economically unprofitable to truck "Dzhermuk" mineral water over 100 km to the nearest railroad station, and it entails great difficulties. Taking into consideration the country's great need for "Dzhermuk" mineral water, the draft plans for the republic's economic and social development for 1985-1995 outline an increase in the volume of its production to 700 million bottles a year. This can be achieved if the mineral water is taken out by railroad transport, for which it is necessary to construct a railroad line from Vardenis to Dzhermuk in 1985-1990.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government that Soviet Armenia's working people will continue to direct all their efforts and energy toward successfully realizing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and will ensure the fulfillment of the economic and social development plans for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole. (applause)

## Kazakhstan's Ashimov

PM051045 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 6

["Abridged" version of speech by Deputy B.A. Ashimov (Kazakh Council of Ministers chairman) of Karaganda-Kirovskiy electoral okrug at the 28 December afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The CPSU Central Committee plenum which was held on the eve of the USSR Supreme Soviet session was a further convincing demonstration of the purposeful and thorough approach adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the solution of the exceedingly large-scale tasks involved in the country's social and economic development at the modern stage.

At one of the most anxious and crucial moments in postwar histroy Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement, which was graphic evidence of the USSR's constant advocacy of principled Leninist foreign policy course, rang out with authority and weight.

The working people of multinational Kazakhstan join the rest of the Soviet people on warmly approving and wholly supporting the CPSU's general line inside the country and in the international arena.

Next year industrial output in Kazakhstan will increase by 14 percent compared with 1980. The amount of power generated will reach 79 billion kw-hours, coal extraction and pig iron and steel production will increase, as will the production of rolled metal, yellow phosphorus, mineral fertilizers, cement, tractors and agricultural machinery and consumer goods. In the agriculture sphere the main task for us remains that of further increasing grain production and livestock raising output.

In the last 10 years fixed production capital in the republic's industry has more than doubled. In this connection we attach paramount significance to the efficient utilization of the established production and scientific and technical potential and the improvement of technical and economic work indicators, especially as the draft plan for next year envisages obtaining the entire industrial production increase amounting to R1 billion at existing enterprises. Labor collectives are doing much purposeful work in this area. In conjunction with union organs a package of measures has been elaborated whose implementation will make it possible to start up a major production facility with a capacity of 445,000 metric tons of tin plate per year at the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine. The requisite steps are being taken to enusre the steady operation of the power units at the Ekibastuz GRES. At the same time, to ensure skiled technical servicing and the more reliable operation of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification's station the creation of a repair center there will have to be accelerated and, to ensure a settled staff, plans will have to provide for the construction of more housing and cultural and consumer facilities and faster commissioning of these.

In line with the party and government's demands, labor collectives are carrying out systematic work to intensify economy measures and reduce the proportionate expenditure of material resources. In these conditions the successful solution of social and economic tasks depends to a considerable extent on efficient supplies and balance between the plan and the provision of materials.

This is an old question, and the situation has improved somewhat of late as a result of the measures that have been taken. Nevertheless, the funds allocated for timber and lumber and low-alloy types of ferrous metals are not being fully utilized and this is having a bad effect on the work of national economic sectors, especially capital construction.

Comrade deputies! On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies from the Kazakh Republic, I support the motion approving the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the country and the State Budget for 1984, incorporating the amendments and additions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' commissions. There is no doubt that the decisions of the December Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and ninth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet will be a new political and labor boost for Soviet people and will be a powerful mobilizing factor in the struggle for the fulfillment of the plans of the 11th 5-year period. (applause)

### Machine Tool Industry Minister

PM051515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Dec 83 Morning Edition p 2

["Abridged" version of speech delivered by Deputy B.V. Balmont, (USSR minister of the machine tool and tool building industry) of Glazov electoral okrug, Udmurt ASSR, at 28 December afternoon session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities]

[Text] Esteemed comrade deputies! The interesting and profoundly reasoned speech by Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee December Plenum restated precisely and clearly that the key avenues of our party's policy have been and remain concern for the welfare of Soviet man and the ensuring of the further development of the country's economy and of peace for all peoples of the world.

The party's additional traget -- achieving an above-plan 1 percent increase in labor productivity and reducing the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent -- has met with widespread support among our sector's labor collectives.

By comparison with the average annual indicators of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan, production and labor productivity growth rates have increased in the machine tool and instrument building industry.

However, while results are as a whole positive, we have considerable unused reserves.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Accelerate Scientific and Technical Progress in the National Economy" adopted in August this year has become a specific program for our actions. In developing metal working equipment we place special emphasis on further increasing the level of its automation.

To this end large-scale measures are being implemented in the current 5-year plan to restructure production for the output of mainly modern automated equipment and also to create conditions for the more rapid updating of the output produced. For next year it is also planned to further step up the tempo of the output of automated equipment.

At the same time it should be noted that the further development of designs for metal-working equipment and the creation of fundamentally new machine tools are inextricably linked with machine tool building's provision with modern subassemblies.

Work in this field in conjunction with the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the Ministry of the Electronics Industry is unfortunately being carried out somewhat behind schedule. With our subcontractors we must work thoroughly to eliminate this situation.

Allow me to assure the party Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Government that the working people of the machine tool and tool building industry will make every effort to fulfill and overfulfill the state plans for the fourth year of the 5-year plan and will make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and by their effective labor at every workplace will strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might. (applause]

## FOREIGN POLICY RESOLUTION 'OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE'

PM060924 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of World Peace"]

[Text] Time has already turned the first few pages of the January calendar. Metaphorically speaking, the year 1984 immediately immersed itself in the problems of our era. The chief such problem, even after the turn of the year, is still present in all its magnitude. Indeed, in the dangerous situation which has arisen through the fault of imperialist forces, it is becoming increasingly acute and urgent. It is the problem of eliminating the threat of nuclear war and ensuring reliable peace.

The voice of the land of the soviets has rung out with weight and prestige during these days. The world public is familiarizing itselves with interest and attention with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session and with the new year congratulations to the Soviet people. These important events and documents once again demonstrate that all our plans and deeds are creative and peaceful. They are imbued with concern for the people's well-being and that concern is in no way compatible with war. They are permeated with determination to rebuff the enemies of peace and take the necessary measures to preserve the military parity and safeguard the people's security.

"The Soviet Union declares with the utmost clarity and firmness that it remains loyal to its principled course of ending the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and lessening and ultimately completely eliminating the threat of nuclear war," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov noted. "It will continue to make every effort to achieve these noble goals."

In the resolution "On the International Situation and the Soviet State's Foreign Policy," the USSR Supreme Soviet wholly and fully approved the 28 September and 24 November 1983 statements by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. These extremely important political documents give a profound, all-around evaluation of the causes of the present complication of the international situation and reaffirm the USSR's unchanging line of preserving and strengthening peace, curbing the arms race, and extending and deepening cooperation between states.

This foreign policy act of our country's highest organ of state power is of great significance. It reaffirms that the Soviet Union will continue to follow the clear guidelines of the peace-loving Leninist course. Today more than ever before the peoples need this constant factor in world politics, which combines firmness and determination with constructiveness and good will in the cause of defending peace.

Washington, in pursuit of military superiority, has launched a race for nuclear missiles and other armaments on an unprecedented scale. The danger threatening mankind is serious. The United States and its NATO allies are trying, come what may, to disrupt the established military equilibrium, which is the basis of international security. The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe has begun, which made it impossible to continue the Geneva talks. And in the new year, 1984, people across the ocean have as yet shown no sign of common sense, continuing to follow a path which is dangerous to peace.

In this situation the USSR Supreme Soviet instructed our government to continue the line of ensuring the security of the Soviet state and its allies and to continue to implement the necessary steps which, in light of the existing circumstances, will lead to a change for the better in the international situation. The USSR does not seek rivalry in the military sphere. We are profoundly convinced that the only possible path to the strengthening of peace and the peoples' security in present conditions is the recognition in practice of the principle of equality and identical security and the striving to attain mutually acceptable agreements on this basis.

The USSR Supreme Soviet solemnly stated that the Soviet Union does not encroach on any country's security -- in the West or East. It wants to live in peace with all countries and to put into practice the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems. The Soviet state's highest organ of power expressed confidence that reason can and must save mankind from nuclear catastrophe.

Under certain conditions, 1984 could be an important milestone along the path to detente. Our country would not like to regard the existing situation as irreversible. On the eve of the new year, it was reaffirmed authoritatively that if the United States and the other NATO countries display readiness to return to the situation that existed before the siting of American medium-range missiles in Europe, the USSR will be ready to do the same. The cause of peace has much to gain by the examination of measures to implement the important documents adopted on the eve of the new year by the UN General Assembly -- the declaration condemning nuclear war and the decisions on freezing nuclear arsenals and preventing the militarization of space. The West stubbornly refuses to discuss the key proposal: to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and on maintaining relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the North Atlantic alliance countries. The other nuclear powers would be doing much to avert catastrophe if they followed the USSR's example -- its historic pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

There is no denying that it is not easy to secure a favorable turn in the present international situation. Imperialist forces, which gamble on some kind of "right" of military force, are perfidious and aggressive. Their intrigues demand the highest vigilance. But it has long since become impossible for imperialism to dictate its will to the free peoples of the socialist world or to overturn the milestones of historical progress. The hegemonist U.S. aims are opposed by the majority of the world's states. They are rejected by all the people. The unprecedentedly large-scale antiwar movement, which is taking on new scope and new pace in these first days of the new year, has become a mighty factor in world politics. Powerful forces now stand up for peace, and now they must rally their ranks still more closely and unleash a still more resolute struggle against imperialism's sinister plans.

The Soviet people are active fighters for peace. They make an effective contribution to the common cause of peace-loving mankind by strengthening with their selfless labor the might of their socialist motherland -- the reliable bulwark of peace and progress.

## ACADEMICIAN KEDROV RECALLS TIME OF LENIN'S DEATH

PM051709 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Academician B. Kedrov article under the "Contemporary Memoirs" rubric: "The Morality of Truth"; first two paragraphs are unattributed introduction]

[Text] The fate of this man is to a great extent unique. The son of a professional revolutionary, he was admitted to the party at the age of 15 on the recommendation of Mariya Ilinichna Ulyanova. He was a volunteer in two wars: He was a junior political officer in the Civil War and a member of the People's Home Guard in the Great Patriotic War. The range of his work is also to a great extent unique. He is a philosopher and a chemist. His books fill a whole shelf.

Sixty years ago, at the time of V.I. Lenin's funeral, he vowed to devote his whole life to propagandizing and studying Lenin's philosophical legacy. Quite recently, on his 80th birthday, Bonifatiy Mikhaylovich Kedrov was awarded the Order of Lenin.

In my childhood, at the age of 9, I experienced a paradoxical situation -- I met my future. This happened in Berne, where our family had gone at that time -- my father was a political emigre.

One day a stranger came to our house. I saw him through the glass of the front door -- a small man, strong, with a round face. The guest was friendly, he sat me on his lap and asked my name. Soon I was pestering him with questions: Had he been to the North Pole? Would the tsar soon be overthrown in Russia? When would the "red labor banner" be raised over the earth? All these were echoes of everyday domestic conversations fixed in my childish head. The guest listened without interrupting and finally answered using a line from Nekrasov: "You will grow up, Fanya (that is what they called me at home), you will learn all that I am telling you yourself."

Our guest that evening was Lenin, and he brought all my future life along with him....

"For me January is a month of severe judgment. Judgment of myself. January always takes me back to the cool and inexpressibly bitter days of the winter of 1924. To the days when the party, the people, and mankind were suddenly left without Lenin.... Toward the evening of 24 January my mother called me on the telephone and, in a voice interrupted by sobs, said: "You know, Lenin died today." I went to pieces and, still holding the receiver, burst into tears like a child. I, who had already been at the front, under fire, who had seen death at very close hand, became frightened: The most precious and important thing had gone out of our lives -- the thing on which all our life was supported."

Much later, in the work of Martin (Andersen-Nekse), I found a very accurate comment to the effect that Lenin was not only the bearer of the idea of the proletariat. "He was more than that," (Nekse) wrote. "He merged himself with that idea. There are very few examples in world history when the spiritual content of a social class, a class movement are embodied so happily in one man."

The spiritual content of the working class, its thoughts, will, and morality formed this astonishing man's spiritual world so fully, harmoniously, and naturally that you cannot help thinking of the artistic completeness of classical art. Very perceptibly and by many decades, Lenin's way of thinking and way of life outstripped the time, although he struggled and lived at the very heart of his day. He was called a man of the future and, the longer I live, the more I am convinced of the accuracy of this definition. He is constantly in front. And he carries one along.

I remember going into the Hall of Columns to take my leave of Lenin and seeing him alive. I went in at the same entrance I had gone through in the summer of 1920 to hear his speech at a conference on work in the countryside. The Hall of Columns was full then, and the gallery was packed too. There were several people at the presidium table. Suddenly Lenin entered quickly. He took the floor, the hall greeted him with tumultuous applause, while he took no notice of it and quickly began speaking, and the hall grew quiet.

Of course, I cannot reproduce word for word from memory what he said at the time, but I remember the strong sensation of truth and intrepid frankness with which his every word was charged. The war had not yet ended then. And Lenin naturally began with it. He said that the most dangerous thing in war is to underestimate the enemy, that it is not only important to begin the struggle but necessary to hold out and stand your ground.

Lenin's idea, as happened repeatedly later, foretold my own experience. On getting to the front soon after, I frequently recalled his words. Particularly in the first battle at Stoyanov, on the road leading down into a hollow, when horsemen suddenly appeared on the opposite slope. And bullets started whistling -- z-z-z! -- often and as though from all sides. And I experienced a strange feeling, an intuitive feeling that it was impossible to avoid, run away, or hide from those bullets, but it was necessary to lie beneath the bullets and make rushes toward them. And then it also came to light that all three of our commanders -- the company commander and two platoon leaders -- were missing: They had fled. And I -- still an inexperienced 16-year-old youth -- was left in charge [ostalsya za starshego].

Not only my position as political instructor but also the awareness that I was a communist who had volunteered to go to the front and that I did not have the right to falter and show I was afraid made it incumbent on me to remain in the line and participate in the battle.

Thus, at the front I realized with all my being and for the rest of my life that it is not enough to adopt a viewpoint of revolutionary theory but that it is necessary constantly to assimilate it -- if necessary, at the cost of one's own life.

Yes, they were heroic times, times which demanded heroes.... But it must not be forgotten that in different historical epochs and in dissimilar historical situations the features of the character of a revolutionary and communist, which acquires special significance, are also different. I believe that our time acutely poses the problem of moral consciousness. The "Communist Party Manifesto" long ago stated with sharp clarity: "...Communists can express their theory with one proposition: the destruction of private ownership." But historical experience shows that the turning of "mine" into "ours" is a very, very complex matter.

I will refer to my own experience and my own observations. During the Patriotic War I met in a hospital a guy who had probably fought pretty well. But I was astounded when he boasted of his wealth, which consisted of a whole dozen watches. He had picked them up on the battlefield, taking them from the dead. And not so long ago we stripped of his professional title a colleague -- somehow I am ashamed to say the word -- of ours who engaged in extortion: He gave students good assessments for appropriate recompense.

Why do I bracket together, so to speak, these two facts separated by decades? What do they have in common? What they have in common is that each of these historical personages -- they both, alas, belong to our history -- wanted to strengthen his own welfare at other people's expense. The former robbed the dead, the latter his own students.

True, the former was an illiterate country boy, the latter a teacher of philosophy. The former was sincerely surprised when I did not approve of his wealth, while the latter became evasive, lied, and tried to conceal his guilt. But these two not very pleasant plants have one and the same root -- the instinct of the property owner.

Our morality is asserted in a hard struggle against its opposite. And that opposite is utterly real, it has its own physiognomy, its own stamp, its own way of life, its own consciousness, albeit a distorted one. And that consciousness is not just a vestige. It is being reproduced, as Marx said and as Lenin reiterated, reproduced by that "narrow horizon of bourgeois law" which inexorably persists on the first steps of the ascent toward communism, when the principle of "to each according to his labor" operates. You remember how Lenin angrily exposed the ignorance of bourgeois "scientists" who scoffed at the socialists for promising that everyone would receive from society, without any control over the individual citizen's labor, any quantity of truffles, automobiles, pianos, and so forth.

"Ignorance," Lenin insisted on his indictment of the scholarly defenders of capitalism. "Because to 'promise' that the supreme phase of the development of communism will come did not occur to a single socialist, and the prediction of the great socialists that it would come presupposes more than today's labor productivity and more than today's ordinary person who can, like Pomyalovskiy's seminarists [reference to 19th century Russian writer] spoil public wealth resources 'to no purpose' and demand the impossible."

This is not only a purely moral, legal, economic, and philosophical problem. Philosophy must constantly monitor the "health" of consciousness and its increasingly accurate and adequate reflection of being and -- this absolutely does not contradict Marxist-Leninist dialectic -- its influence on being.

The transformation of "mine" into "ours" is a strictly dialectic process. Man must comprehend the interaction between the particular and the general, must be fully aware that satisfying "my" interest can morally be achieved under socialism only by satisfying "our" interest.

But this path has nothing in common with joyless asceticism or poverty "on principle." I get the impression that it is precisely those people called on to engage in satisfying people's diverse needs who often preach this asceticism, this poverty. Those eloquent preachers but poor workers should be reminded more frequently of the words of Shakespeare's King Lear:

"Allow not nature more than nature needs,

"Man's life is cheap as beast's."

Not asceticism but giving all of oneself to the cause, to work, to common labor -- that is where our morality begins and what it rests on. Lenin and his comrades in arms are frequently called zealots. But that zeal has nothing in common with self-denial or renunciation of the world, which they not only explained but also changed. This work of mind and will enabled them to experience a spiritual exaltation, a joy in creation which the "niggardly knights" ("skupyye rytsari") of all times have never even guessed and never will guess.

They were heroes. Heroes of the underground, heroes of the revolution and the first steps of building socialism. We have taken their heroism as a precious spiritual heritage.

They inspire heroism, impel us to boldness in our day, to clear awareness, to the ability to see life in all its complexity and to promote with all our might the victory of the vital forces to whom the future belongs.

## ANDROPOV SIGNATORY TO PRESIDIUM DECREE

PM051112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jan 84 Second Edition p 2

[Text] Decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the award of the Order of Lenin to Comrade M. Khudaybergenov

For services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday, Comrade Madyar Khudaybergenov, first secretary of the Khorezm Uzbekistan Obkom, is awarded the Order of Lenin.

Yu. Andropov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, the Kremlin, 30 December 1983

## RSFSR PLANNING, BUDGET COMMISSION DISCUSSES PLAN

LD031344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 3 Jan 84

[Text] There was a sitting today of the Planning and Budget Commission at the RSFSR House of Soviets in which representatives of other standing commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet took part. Participants in general approved the drafts and conclusions on the plan and budget and the commission's supplementary report [sodoklad]. A decision was taken to submit them for final discussion by all standing commissions.

The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1984, the fulfillment of the 1983 Plan and the 1984 State Budget are to be discussed at the eighth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, which will be held on 6 January in Moscow.

## RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET CONVENES IN KREMLIN

### Presidium Meets

LD060604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Excerpts] The eighth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the tenth convocation opens today at 1000 in the Kremlin.

On the eve of the session, the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet examined questions connected with the conduct of the eighth session and approved its agenda and order of work.

## Leaders Present

LD060824 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] The eighth session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation opened in the Great Kremlin Palace an hour ago. Deputies and guests stood and welcomed with prolonged applause comrades: Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Ligachev, Rusakov and Ryzhkov.

The session adopted the agenda, after inclduing in it four issues -- on deputy chairman of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet, on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1984 and on fulfillment of the plan in 1983, on the State Budget for the RSFSR in 1984 and fulfillment of the Budget for 1982, and on the confirmation of the decrees of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At present, a report on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR for 1984 and on fulfillment of the plan in the past year is being delieved by deputy Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's State Planning Commission.

## Maslennikov, Bobrovnikov Speak

LD060848 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 6 TASS -- The raising of people's well-being is the top priority task of the state plan of the Russian Federation's development for the current year, Nikolay Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation and chairman of the State Planning Committee, told a session of the Supreme Soviet of Russia that opened in the Kremlin today. The deputies, representing this largest constituent republic of the USSR's inhabited by about 142 million people, are discussing the fulfilment of the plan of the Russian Federation's development in 1983 and the draft plan for 1984.

Deputy Maslennikov stressed that the republic's national income grew by 3.9 percent over the past year -- more than was planned. He pointed out that higher labour productivity accounted for 93 percent of the national income growth. Industrial and gross agricultural output increased.

The republic's economic growth, Maslennikov said, ensured a further rise in living standards. The average monthly wages and salaries grew by 2.6 percent, earnings by farmers by seven percent with the prices of basic consumer goods remaining stable, payments for housing and transport unchanged.

Speaking about the 1984 plan, Nikolay Maslennikov said that it is now more oriented at raising the efficiency of production. Its social direction is also enhanced.

The national income, Deputy Maslennikov said, will grow by 4.2 percent this year. All the increment will be used to raise people's well-being. Industrial and agricultural output will grow. Real per capita incomes in the Russian Federation will increase by 3.6 percent. Nearly six million people will improve their housing in the current year.

Andrey Bobrovnikov, finance minister of the republic, delievered a report on the State Budget of the Russian Federation for 1984.

## VOROTNIKOV AT RSFSR PRESIDIUM SESSION

PM051314 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jan 84 Morning Edition p 3

[Unnamed special correspondent report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At a session held on 2 January the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined topical questions connected with cultural and consumer services for the population.

The following reports were heard and discussed:

By. A.G. Filippov, chairman of the RSFSR State Commission for Cinematography, on the commission's work in providing the rural population with a cinema service;

By V.F. Shirokov, deputy chairman of Kostroma Oblispolkom, on the ispolkom's work in developing housing and municipal services in the oblast and improving services for the population.

The presidium adopted corresponding decisions on the questions examined.

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

## VOROTNIKOV AT RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD052126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Text] A meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation was held today. Measures were examined concerning fulfilling the land melioration plan, raising the effectiveness of the use of improved lands, and tasks on working out a long-term program of land-improvement. It was noted that in recent years, major irrigated farming regions in the Volga and North Caucasus have been created in the republic. Considerable work on land melioration in the Nonchernozem Zone, Siberia, the Far East, and other regions has been carried out. The area of improved lands has reached 10 million hectares by this year. This is less than 5 percent of all agricultural land. However, nearly 15 percent of farming produce, including all rice, three-quarters of vegetables, and feed for stockbreeding is obtained from it.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers focused its main attention to the use of reserves. One of these is imposing order on improved lands. Irrigation norm deadlines are being violated at many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which leads to a shortage in production from irrigated lands. Specific measures were mapped out to eliminate these and other shortcomings.

The republican Gosplan and other organizations have been instructed to continue work on a draft long-term program of the development of land improvement and raising the effectiveness of their use.

Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the meeting.

## ARMENIAN COMMUNIST PARTY COMMISSION MEETS

GF052028 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 22 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] On 20 December, a session of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Auditing Commission was held. The address by D.A. Dzhanoyan, chairman of the commission, on the 1983 activities of Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Auditing Commission was heard.

It was noted at the session that the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee commission has followed the CPSU regulations. During the past period, it paid particular attention to securing the speed and exactness of the work of the party organs and to issues related to accounting and verification in the enterprises. It has given importance to its assistance to the auditing commissions of the rayon and city party organizations.

The 1984 workplan of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Auditing Commission was reviewed and approved.

## NAKHICHEVAN OBKOM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

WA040900 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 6 December carries on page 2 a 100-word report on the plenum of the Nakhichevan Obkom at which N.E. Mustafayev, formerly first secretary of the Shekinskiy Gorkom, was elected first secretary. Former First Secretary K.N. Ragimov was relieved of his duties in connection with his transfer to other work.

## AZERBAIJAN RAYKOMS ELECT FIRST SECRETARIES

WA040930 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 6 December carries on page 2 a 400-word report of elections held in several Azerbaijan rayons. A.G. Bakhyshov was elected first secretary of the Agdashskiy Raykom, N.Kh. Abbasov -- Agdzhabedinskiy Raykom, M.N. Asadov -- Zhdanovskiy Raykom; Z.Yu. Rustamov -- Zardobskiy Raykom, K.I. Ismailzade -- Imishlinskiy Raykom; T.G. Aliyev -- Ilichevskiy Raykom; I.A. Mekhtiyev -- Ismaillinskiy Raykom; A.G. Mamedov -- Kyurdamirskiy Raykom; V.M. Gabriyelyan -- Mardakertskiy Raykom; V.M. Seidov -- Neftechalinskiy Raykom; V.Ya. Tretyakov -- Ordzhonikidzeveskiy Raykom; A.A. Gadzhiyev -- Saatlinskiy Raykom; F.I. Aliyev -- Salyanskiy Raykom; and A.A. Kerimov -- Udzharskiy Raykom.

## GRISHIN VISITS MOSCOW CONSUMER GOODS EXHIBITION

LD052112 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Jan 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A display of consumer goods produced in the capital opened in Moscow today at the All-Union National Economic Achievements Exhibition.

The program of consumer goods production that is being implemented in Moscow provides for an increase in the volume of output of these goods by R1 billion by the end of the 5-year plan.

The opening of the display was attended by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

## PRAVDA EDITORIALIZES ON ELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM061156 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The People Name the Worthy Ones"]

[Text] Preparation for the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, is expanding in the country. Everywhere the election campaign is developing in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm. It is a kind of survey of the soviets' entire activity, is of a really businesslike nature, and has trenendous importance for the further development of socialist power of the people, the consolidation of the authority of soviets at all levels, and the consolidation of the bloc of communists and nonparty people.

The country has entered the fourth year of the 5-year plan. The working people's attention is now focused on the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, the text of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech at it, and the materials of the 9th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation.

Soviet people unanimously support the party's course aimed at further boosting the socialist economy and improving the people's well-being. They state their determination not only to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the 1984 plan but also to seek out every opportunity and additional reserves for its overfulfillment. The first reports from their labor vigil attest that a good pace has been set everywhere.

An important stage has now arrived in the election campaign: The election meetings in labor collectives are putting forward their candidates for the post of deputies in the country's supreme organ of state power. Great trust is being put in the best, worthiest sons and daughters of our multinational fatherland, the front-runners of socialist competition, people who have proved their mettle in labor and by their active participation in political and public life.

Among the first cnadidate deputies Soviet people have unanimously named the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and party Central Committee secretaries. Many labor collectives have nominated Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as their candidate deputy with great enthusiasm and a warm sense of gratitude. This is yet further vivid evidence of the party's close link with the masses and of the nationwide support for the Leninist CPSU Central Committee's line.

The Communist Party at the forthcoming elections, as before, acts in close alliance with nonparty people. The profound meaning of this indestructible, historically formed bloc consists in the fact that the party's policy is truly a popular policy, a policy for the people, in the name of the people. The communists' interests, goals, and tasks are the vital interests, goals, and tasks of all working people, all social groups of our society, all nations and ethnic groups of our great country.

Among the candidate deputies are Hero of Socialist Labor Ivan Vasilyevich Zakharov, leader of a team of assemblymen-fitters at the Leningrad Kirovskiy Zavod Association; Leyda Augustovna Peyps, mechanical milking foreman at the Vilyandi model sovkhoz, Estonian SSR; Academician B. Ye. Paton, director of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Ye. O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding and president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; Khakim Kabylov, cotton-growing team leader from the Telman Sovkhoz, Samarkand Oblast; Lyudmila Pavlovna Shurygina, chief of the Moscow City No 79 Polyclinic's therapeutic center; and the renowned Soviet writer Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov...

People of the most diverse professions -- miners and grain growers, schoolteachers and doctors, representatives of the intelligentsia and workers in the services sphere, scientists and figures of culture, servicemen, men, women, people of the older generations grown wise through their experience of life, and young people. Some are known to the whole country, others are as yet well known only in their own labor collectives, rayons, cities, or republics. But they are all distinguished by loyalty to the ideals of communism and the readiness to devote their efforts, knowledge, and energy to the people's interests.

A characteristic feature of the election meetings is Soviet people's activeness and political maturity and the democratic nature of our electoral system. The participants in the meetings are comprehensively examining the candidates' political and professional qualities. What is the work style and life style of the person who is to perform state business? Consideration is taken of his political purview, his potential for worthily fulfilling his duties as deputy and representing the interests of the electorate, his ability to work with people, and also qualities like principledness, intolerance of shortcomings, and unity of word and deed. The actual composition of the soviets in our country is formed in such a way that it accords most fully with the interests of all classes and social groups, nations, and ethnic groups.

The election meetings are speaking openly and exactingly of all the most important aspects of our life, of achievements and existing difficulties and ways of resolving them, and of the socialist system's enormous reserves. Many proposals are being submitted aimed at improving the activity of the soviets of people's deputies and improving the work of state and economic organs. It is essential to ensure an attentive attitude toward citizens' critical remarks, to create a precise system for considering and examining them, and to act on everything sensible and constructive. The party organizations and committees must enhance the responsibility of leaders and officials for the timely examination of working people's proposals and the issuing of information to people on the steps which have been taken.

In nominating the discussing candidates as, indeed, during the entire election campaign, it is essential to observe strictly the requirements of the USSR Constitution and the Law on Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet and the instructions contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Party Organizations' Tasks in Connection With Preparing and Holding the Elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation." Elements of excessive concern for organization and formalism are particularly intolerable in the election campaign. Every such instance must meet with a principled party assessment.

The people are naming the worthy ones. It is a high honor and great responsibility to be the working people's representative in the country's supreme organ of state power!

## SVENSKA DAGBLADET: ARBATOV USSR'S 'TRICKSTER'

PM051004 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 18 Dec 83 p 28

[Bertil Ostergren article: "Georgiy Arbatov the Soviet Union's Political Confidence Trickster"]

[Text] When you collate all the varying information about Palme Commission member Georgiy Arbatov, the overall picture is the following: The Soviet Union's political confidence trickster. His main task is to mislead people and opinion in the United States and Western Europe by presenting the Soviet Union's official policy in tailor-made packages.

Like Arbatov, his college Mikhail Milshteyn, the Palme Commission's "scientific adviser," has also become a figure in the news because of his conversations with Swedish UN Ambassador Anders Ferm about the submarine violations. In his own way Milshteyn complements Arbatov's own role. In international contexts the image he presents is that of a kind, genial, and peaceful Soviet general. His career has primarily taken place within the military intelligence service.

Georgiy Arbatov was born in 1923. He took his doctor's degree in history but did not continue with an academic career. Although he is the head of an academic institute and has the title of professor he cannot be described as an academic. For a long time he worked as a political journalist.

According to John Hodgson's book about Otto Kuusinen, in the fifties Arbatov belonged to the editorial staff of the political-education textbook for primary and middle school children that was published in KUUSINEN.

In the fifties Arbatov also worked on various political journals. Between 1960 and 1962 he was attached to an international Marxist journal in Prague.

Between 1962 and 1964 Arbatov served as a departmental head at the World Economics and International Relations Institute in Moscow.

In 1964 Arbatov entered the administration of the CPSU Central Committee. He was employed in the department dealing with other socialist countries. Its chief was Yuriy Andropov, who was one of the Central Committee's secretaries.

Central political power in the Soviet Union lies in the twin bodies at the summit of the Central Committee -- the Politburo and the Secretariat. The latter's approximately 10 members, the secretaries (with the general secretary at their head), are the chiefs of the various departments in the Central Committee's chancellery, the so-called apparatus. But even the bureaucrats inside the apparatus can have great influence in their respective fields.

In 1967 the United States and Canada Institute was set up. The initiative came from the Secretariat and from the beginning the institute was under the control of the Intern International Department, which concerns itself with the world outside the Eastern bloc. Its chief then, as now, was Secretary Boris Ponomarev, candidate member (that is, on the threshold of full membership) of the Politburo.

Mikhail Voslenskiy -- the author of the book "Nomenklatura" -- had gotton to know Arbatov when they both worked at the World Economics and International Relations Institute. Voslenskiy told SVENSKA DAGBLADET that there was a great amazement in academic circles when it became known that Arbatov was to be the head of the new institute. After all he was not an Americanist and had now shown any interest at all in the United States. There were several other competent Americanists in the Soviet Union.

"I myself was summoned to Ponomarev's office," Voslenskiy told SVENSKA DAGBLADET. "He asked me if I wanted to move to the new institute. I declined, giving as my reason the fact that I was not an Americanist. I also asked Ponomarev how it had been possible to appoint Arbatov institute head, given that he was not a researcher into the United States.

"Ponomarev answered as follows: 'No, but he does belong to the apparatus.'"

When Galina Orionova was employed at Arbatov's institute in 1969 she became one of its 30 researchers. Today over 400 people with researcher status are employed at the institute.

Orionova told SVENSKA DAGBLADET that in her studies at Moscow University she specialized in relations between the United States and Japan. She wanted to continue with higher studies and research in this field and was consequently very happy when she was asked in 1969 whether she would like to begin to work for Arbatov.

Orionova said that a first the institute had difficulty in recruiting research staff. It had a poor reputation in scientific circles and was considered to be more of a KGB organ than a research institute. However, when Orionova began work at the institute it had been transferred from the Central Committee to the Academy of Sciences.

Since then Arbatov has worked to increase the institute's academic standing and as a result create a better platform for the role which he wanted to play.

But, Galina Orionova said, the institute's reports go as background material to three political bodies, the Central Committee's International Department, the Foreign Ministry and the KGB, that is the security police.

What is the institute today? In an article, KGB defector Major Stanislav Levchenko has asserted that the institute is a body completely devoted to espionage, propaganda, and misinformation. He claims that in reality Arbatov is under the control of the Central Committee's International Department and takes his orders and submits his reports to its chief, Boris Ponomarev, or its deputy chief, Vadim Zagladin.

However, this is a misleading picture. Both Orionova and Voslenskiy stress that alongside the mere compilation of information from newspapers and journals, scientific work is carried out. Nowadays, around 10 books are published every year and many of them maintain a good scientific standard.

Even though the institute's leading figures report their observations from trips abroad to the intelligence services, it does seem that the institute does not work with secret material but only with open sources.

Orionova and Voslenskiy both stress that the institute also has the character of a propaganda body.

Under Arbatov there are three deputy chiefs, each responsible for a department. One works with U.S. policy, in the United States and in other countries. It was here Orionova worked between 1969 and 1979 on relations between the United States and Japan. Another section deals with the U.S. economy. And a third section is called the ideological section.

This latter section is headed by KGB General Radomir Bogdanov. This section also included a unit concerned with U.S. military organization under the leadership of pensioned GRU General Mikhail Milshteyn.

According to Voslenskiy's book, "Nomenklatura," the KGB and the GRU see to it that they are always represented in all Soviet institutions directed toward foreign countries. There is a certain amount of rivalry between the two intelligence services. Orionova said that the rivalry led to a serious conflict between Bogdanov and Milshteyn. The solution was that Milshteyn's unit was transferred to the policy section.

What changes have there been in Arbatov's position? Galina Orionova said that his period of greatness was in the early seventies when the policy of detente dominated relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Then he was seldom seen at the institute. Presumably he did most of his work for the Foreign Ministry and the Central Committee International Department. He must probably be regarded as one of the engineers of detente.

When this broke down, Arbatov's star also went into decline. But he must have risen in favor when his old boss, Yuriy Andropov, reached the lofty heights of power in 1982.

Arbatov has acquired a base for his information and misinformation activities by building up a network of personal contacts in the United States and in other Western countries. He travels frequently, gives lectures, and grants interviews.

Orionova said that the Palme Commission came as a gift from the gods for Arbatov. On the one hand he could use it to expand his base of contacts in the West, and on the other he was able to strengthen his position in the Soviet Union.

The Palme Commission's official name was "The Unofficial Commission for Disarmament and Security Questions." It was formed in September 1980 and published the final version of its report in April 1982.

According to the report the chairman invited the members "to take part in their capacity as private persons and without instructions from their respective governments."

Why then was Arbatov invited? He is no disarmament expert. He is no expert on either foreign or security policy. He does not have and has never had a strong position politically. He is only an expert on two things -- the United States and propaganda.

Asked why Arbatov was selected [Swedish Prime Minister] Olof Palme said: "Arbatov was proposed by several sources as the most suitable candidate. He had good knowledge and a firm base in Soviet society. The proposals that he should be selected came both from various Western countries and from neutral states."

Georgiy Arbatov is a member of both the Central Committee (with 320 members) and the Supreme Soviet (with a little over 1,500 members). He is also a member of the Academy of Sciences and attached to a number of peace organizations.

Sometimes Arbatov is described as an influential adviser on foreign and security policy to the highest Soviet leadership. However, there is nothing to reinforce this view. Probability speaks against it. Arbatov's position is based on his personal knowledge of the United States and his large network of contacts there. It is very possible that on questions affecting the United States he could have adviser status.

Arbatov is generally described as a "dove." Both Voslenskiy and Orionova energetically deny that it is possible to make hawk and dove classifications of the people in the Soviet hierarchy. Arbatov represents official Soviet policy. The view that as far as this is concerned he has an independent position is something he himself has created to make his activities easier.

"Nowadays Arbatov is traveling around and trying to threaten and frighten the United States with the idea that we are on the verge of a world war if the United States does not give way to Soviet wishes," Galina Orionova said. This is hardly dovish behavior, she thinks.

Orionova considers that the Soviet Union sometimes uses Arbatov for unofficial negotiations with the United States. If the results are not those desired, the Soviet leadership can always ignore them. Arbatov is after all no diplomat and does not represent the Soviet Union officially.

Voslenskiy takes the view that Arbatov's main role is to make propaganda and spread misinformation. He does so by building up personal contacts abroad, for example. He is not as important as people in the West believe. He has no real power. Voslenskiy thinks that the highest position Arbatov would be able to reach is the post of ambassador in the United States.

As mentioned above, Mikhail Milshteyn is one of Arbatov's colleagues and was one of the Palme Commission's three "scientific advisers."

Milshteyn's career has been within the Soviet intelligence service. That is his specialist area and he has written spying manuals. According to Orionova he has even been a professional spy himself. Later he became a teacher at the military academy.

Does Milshteyn still work actively as a spy? Voslenskiy does not think so. Milshteyn does of course submit reports but he does not work full-time as an intelligence agent, he says. Voslenskiy thinks that Milshteyn had to leave the GRU's active service because of his Jewish background. When you ask Orionova about the fact that Milshteyn is described as a "pensioned general" she replies: "Once a GRU general, always a GRU general."

Both Voslenskiy and Orionova stress that like Arbatov, Milshteyn is primarily a propagandist. He travels around like a misleading friendly mask for the Soviet war machine, Orionova said.

When SVENSKA DAGBLADET asked Anders Ferm -- the former secretary of the Palme Commission -- for his estimate of Arbatov and Milshteyn he said that they are extremely able and competent. They are very clearly representatives of official Soviet positions, he stressed. On that point they should not be misunderstood. Ferm said that they sometimes accused him of being too pro-NATO.

Ferm said that during the war Milshteyn was one of Marshal Zhukov's adjutants and that he took part in the SALT negotiations.

In personal contacts Arbatov and Milshteyn were both friendly and pleasant, Ferm told SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

Malcolm Toon was U.S. ambassador in Moscow 1976-79 and got to know Arbatov then. In an article in THE WASHINGTON POST he describes him as a perceptive observer of the United States and a man of studied arrogance and impudence.

Of course the submarine violations came as an annoying upset for the picture of the Soviet Union, which it is Arbatov's and Milshteyn's task to create. Milshteyn also raised this issue with Ferm 27 April and said that it was bound to be a case of navigational errors only.

According to the description contained in Ferm's letter to Palme, in their talks with Ferm, Arbatov and Milshteyn pursued what is undoubtedly one of their specialities: misleading information.

## DEPUTY MINISTER EXPLAINS EDUCATION CHANGES

LD052234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 5 Jan 84

[Interview granted by USSR Deputy Education Minister Viktor Mikhaylovich Korotov to unidentified interviewer -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Interviewer] Viktor Mikhaylovich, what is it that has dictated the need for the reform of the secondary school?

[Korotov] This was mentioned at the June Plenum of the party Central Committee, last year. The reform ought to be looked upon as one of the important measures of our party's work and that of the people in perfecting developed socialism, which, as was stressed at the plenum, is unthinkable without great work in the spiritual development of people. The secondary school is the place where, if one can put it like this, our future is hardened: The school is where people who will be faced with carrying out the great plans of our party are educated. If, therefore, we speak about the reform of the school we are speaking about a serious contribution to the development of the whole ideological work in our country.

The very essence of the reform amounts to further improving the work of our schools. The school has achieved historic successes -- that is stressed in the document: We have introduced general compulsory secondary education, and this truly a historic victory. Interesting and useful experience has been built up in the work of the school, which requires mass dissemination and consolidation. And it seems to me that the main direction, the main significance of the reform which is being mapped out lies in this. And there is no need to close one's eyes to the fact that some shortcomings are taking place in the work of the school, which are becoming intolerable now that the school is faced with such responsible tasks. So there is one further task in the reform of the general educational and vocational school: the removal of these shortcomings which have appeared.

[Interviewer] Viktor Mikhaylovich, the new document talks about the structure of general secondary and vocational education, and among other things a great deal of attention here is devoted to the upbringing and education of our children from the age of six. But experience has already been built up by our schools in this kind of education, and it is expected that shortly -- during two 5-year periods -- that this will become the rule, the norm. And the structure of the school program is changing, to become one of 11 years.

[Korotov] You have already correctly stated that we have built up a certain amount of experience in teaching children from the age of six. In the first place, experimental teaching of children from the age of six has been being carried out under conditions of a 5-day teaching week since the 1981-82 academic year. This work has been carried out in all union republics. Ture, so far it has been carried out in two main forms: preparatory classes in the secondary general educational school and preparatory groups in preschool children's establishments. Every year we add up the results of the experiment being carried out, enabling us to say that the knowledge and the abilities of the children who have started school at the age of six meet the program requirements. The children read well; in short they have shown that they are capable of learning. But there is also something else that ought to be said. The teaching of children from the age of six is possible only if the appropriate conditions are created.

Therefore we shall not be able to introduce the teaching of children from the age of six immediately: for this several years will be needed, and also due consideration for local conditions. Therefore the document, this setting of the task, says to the local organs to create these conditions, and only then change over to the teaching of children from the age of six. And this measure is also important in that it makes our school an 11-year program.

Nevertheless, now, well, you know, for instance, that the issue of overburdening children with school work is a burning one: well, among other things this is linked with the fact that we have a reduced period of schooling compared with the schools of a number of countries. We want, so to speak, to give a definite level of general secondary education to a person, not to lower this level; and the extension of teaching by one year will have a favorable effect upon the children's abilities to master the volume of knowledge, skills and abilities envisaged by secondary education standards.

[Interviewer] What are the measures for raising the quality of the teaching and educational process dictated by?

[Korotov] We have completed the changeover to general compulsory secondary education, and in this we have not lowered the requirements placed upon the content of secondary education. On the contrary, we have revised the programs and the textbooks, so that they have reflected the requirements of present-day science, technology, culture and public life. Now we are faced with continuing this work, because from this aspect the requirements being placed upon the school are constantly growing. Our life changes rapidly, it is dynamic. We set new tasks for ourselves, and being well educated today is not what it was yesterday. It has to be said that the achievement of the school, which has been preserved and strengthened over the past few years, the Leninist principles of the single labor polytechnical school, are unshakeable for our school policy and this has been stressed very well in the document on the basic directions. But work has to be continued to perfect this.

We are perfecting the programs, and afterwards we have to perfect the textbooks. We must begin this work now on a general scale, that is to say, we must look again at all the programs, cut some down, and single out the main points in them.

I would stress this: it seems extremely important to me, the demand that the most important things in the programs be singled out -- the basic concepts, the leading ties, brief requirements for what a pupil ought to know and be capable of just before he completes a particular academic year. On the one hand, it seems to me that this will make it possible to eliminate the overloading of pupils with school work, and on the other that it will make it possible for us to comply with the latest demands as far as the content of education is concerned, which are being made by society at the present-day stage.

It seems to me that we now have a very important task which is being set here, and that is raising the efficiency of lessons. Children in class must be taught how to work more independently. Cases of cramming still prevail to a considerable extent in our country, of simple rote-learning of formal knowledge. But a most important task of the school is to develop independence of thinking: pupils should be armed with the skills of independent work. A great amount of work awaits us here, and this will be reflected when the school programs and textbooks are reviewed. They are aimed primarily at improving the civic training of pupils, at perfecting their moral education. Indeed, it is for this sake that everything is being done.

One thing that seems to me to be very important is the direct following of the great Lenin's behests. Vladimir Ilich Lenin, when he was working on the party's draft program, made the following note: Add: spontaneous action by children in school; and he underlined twice the words "children in school," because Vladimir Ilich Lenin understood perfectly that this activity, this public activity of the citizens, their active participation in the management of production and other public matters is not something that comes into being of its own accord. It is linked first and foremost with the first stage in the training of children. This Leninist principle is widely represented in this document; it runs through a number of its sections.

[Interviewer] Viktor Mikhaylovich, the fact that our school is closely tied with labor education has sonehow become a norm for us all now. Our children unfailingly undergo labor education and preparation for life at school. But perhaps this not carried out as it should be everywhere and the document lays particular emphasis on this vocational orientation, starting literally with young children of the first to fourth grades.

[Korotov] Our school is one of labor education, but frankly speaking, this is the first time that the task of uniting education with productive labor -- which constitutes the essence of all measures not only of labor education but above all of a person's civil maturing, for the union of education with productive labor was described by Marx as one of the most important ways of achieving all-round, harmonious development of the individual -- has been stated out loud, so to speak, and put before us so clearly. And this document attributes great significance to matters of labor training, education and vocational orientation also because of the fact that schools cannot perform the task of labor training and educational and vocational orientation on their own. This is illustrated by the entire experience of our schools, especially in recent years.

And so measures adopted by the party, such as development of training production combines between schools and support for movements initiated by labor associations are always tied up with the active participation of enterprises, farms and various establishments.

This interest in the training of the next generation of workers, the direct participation in the labor education of schoolchildren by heads of enterprises and farms, by labor collectives, this mass movement for preceptorship from among the best workers, the best kolkhoz workers, is also stressed here. Generally speaking, it is stressed that school is a nationwide affair and perfecting national education is a nationwide and all-party matter.

The task regarding vocational orientation consists essentially in helping each person to choose the job for which he is most suited, to determine the area where he will be sure to make the greatest possible personal contribution to our common cause, taking into consideration, of course, both the needs of society and his own gifts and inclinations. The center for vocational orientation should be moved so that by the beginning of the ninth grade -- or the present eight grade -- a person can quite independently and consciously determine the direction of his future activity in the national economy.

[Interviewer] Viktor Mikhaylovich, the document says that in the future, the vocational technical colleges and general educational schools can expect to be merged, so to speak, into some kind of general polytechnical school. How, in your opinion, could this be brought about?

[Korotov] I must say that already there is much in common in the work of the schools and secondary-level vocational technical colleges. Or shall we say that they have the same programs and textbooks on whole number of subjects.

They have a completed secondary education in common as well. Apart from this, we have now been observing in a number of areas in the country, and in Leningrad in particular, a wonderful experience in collaboration. They have much in common in the way education work is organized, even in certain measures adopted. Even such major and important events as sports competitions and shock labor efforts are conducted jointly. And this seems to me to be the way toward such merging. The essence of this measure is very humane; it is aimed at eliminating divisions into first and second-rate schools. For it is no secret that some people are starting to make such divisions in some places, saying that here, let us say in a certain vocational technical college, the level of general secondary education is lower, while in another place, labor education is worse. There should be no "worse." Every child should have access to a sufficiently high level both of learning and education and all educational work labor education in fact -- that is, I think, the essence of this party directive for merging schools and vocational technical colleges.

And here, of course, is yet another notable innovation. The introduction of general vocational education is to be a great gain for us. And I think that a considerable number of schools -- not to mention the vocational technical colleges, who do this better -- are ready for this. Let me repeat yet again that all this is only possible through the most direct, businesslike and constant contact with production. It is only on the basis of contemporary production that one can seriously obtain a profession.

The document envisages many measures for broadening the labor education of schoolchildren, starting with the broad introduction of self-service, which seems very important to me, because self-service is the norm of the communist community; it is not just some kind of socially useful work, it is a principle of life, a work method for a collective. I would like to say that these measures seem very important to me also, and not only because they will solve the specific task of yielding a profession, but because they present a kind of guideline for training a person to be a citizen. What is a citizen? It is above all an outstanding worker in a socialist society. We value people for their contribution to our common cause, and a man can serve his people through his work. Thus labor education and training is pivotal in the entire reform of the school, since it contributes to the main factor, the civil formation of a young person's individuality.

[Interviewer] Viktor Mikhaylovich, the document devotes a great deal of attention to the public education of our children. There is mention of civic-mindedness, of putting children on the right track precisely from the schoolroom.

[Korotov] These measures are very important. They signify that society is taking upon itself more and more concern for children. Just consider -- more than four million schoolchildren will be added to the program when general education is introduced from the age of six. Furthermore, it is envisaged to develop a lengthened school day. We have never known public education on such a wide scale; these will be noteworthy achievements for us. The main issue is one of quality; to ensure that children are well provided for, that they should receive a rounded development so that they can continue what they have gained from the lesson in accordance with their inclinations and interests. This is why this system of public education and its broadening is destined to play an important role in the development of a person, in determining his path of life. In this lies the qualitative side, so th speak, of public education.

[Interviewer] Viktor Mikhaylovich, this document we are presently discussing, the discussion of it is to involve a large number of people. As I understand it, it will involve not only teachers but the public and parents -- because children are truly both our joy and our hope, our future. There will probably also be some additions made. What do you think?

[Korotov] It has been stressed precisely that the reform of the general educational school is a nationwide and all-party matter. School is a vital issue for every labor collective, every head of an establishment or kolkhoz, of public organizations, for every parent. The interests of the school involve the interests of every family, that is of society as a whole. This is why I can foresee the broadest participation in discussion of the main directions of the school reform by representatives of all sections of our working people, which will already be an expression of the general interest in educating the younger generations of our society, and essentially in creating our country's future.

## OFFICIAL REBUTS RUMOR OF 6-DAY WORK WEEK

PM051444 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 3 January carries on page 2 a 700-word article entitled "The Working Week: A 5-Day or 6-Day Week?" Under the "We Answer Readers' Questions" rubric by V.F. Volkov, chief of the USSR State Commission for Labor and Social Problems Legal Section, in which, in response to a reader's enquiry, he states that there is no change "envisaged" in the statutory 5-day, 41-hour working week.

He points out that where enterprises, owing to particular circumstances, wish to go over to a 6-day week, this has to be examined by the ministry and trade union concerned.

He also states that "work on days off is forbidden" except in "exceptional cases" such as those caused by natural disasters, and so forth.

## SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

### USSR LAUNCHES EIGHT COSMOS SATELLITES 6 JAN

LD060749 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 6 Jan 84

[Text] Moscow January 6 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched on Thursday the artificial earth satellites "Cosmos-1522." "Cosmos-1523," "Cosmos-1524," "Cosmos-1525," "Cosmos-1526," "Cosmos-1527," "Cosmos-1528," "Cosmos-1529". All the eight satellites were put into orbit by one carrier missile.

The satellites carry scientific equipment intended to continue space research.

All the eight satellites are moving in the orbits that are close to those planned, their initial characteristic being: period of revolution -- 115 minutes; maximum distance from the earth surface -- 1,510 km; minimum distance -- 1,449 km; inclination of the orbit -- 74 degrees.

The equipment carried by the satellites is functioning normally and the ground control centre is processing the incoming information.

### ACADEMICIAN WARNS OF SCIENTIFIC CADRE SHORTAGE

PM031247 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 1 January 1984 in its morning edition publishes on page 3 under the rubric "Viewpoint" a 2,100-word article by special correspondents Ye. Manucharova and S. Tsikora entitled "B. Ye. Paton: Science Needs Talented, Committed Youth." The bulk of the article consists of an interview with Academician B.Ye. Paton, director of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Arc Welding. Pointing out that the intake of young people into Soviet VUZes, "particularly into natural and technical faculties," is declining, he continues as follows: "For the time being, the cadre shortage has not become obvious to everyone and is not felt particularly acutely. But this is an apparent and transient state of ease. It is conditioned by the fact that scientists who began their work 2 or 3 decades ago are still active. However, serious difficulties await us in the future unless we take urgent measures right now. As always, it will take substantially more time and effort to rectify mistakes than to take timely action." Paton then proceeds to emphasize the need to conduct purposeful fundamental research and to set up the temporary creative collectives mentioned in the party and government resolution on accelerating scientific and technical progress.